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PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the whole, people have retained the enthusiasm which the great news of the 8th and 9th inspired, very little diminished. Our Premier, indeed, was a little duller and more subdued than we could have wished. The vivacity which distinguishes him when he is attacked, deserts him when he might at once be vivacious and respected. But the truth is, that enthusiasm is no part of Palmerston's nature, and for this plain reason: Palmerston is a man of the world, and his moral position never once rose above that mark. The serious and passionate events of life do not affect personages of his stamp as they do the simpler and more spontaneous portion of mankind. When the meaner qualities of our nature—our vanity, our indifference, our anger, our sense of the ludicrous—are evoked, then indeed we have in the Viscount a representative man.

In the great baiting of the Russian bear, Lord Palmerston is a *peador*—the light and lively assailant who teases the brute; the sterner *matador*, whose business is solemnly to give the death-blow, does not seem a character suited to our Noble Friend. Hence the disappointment with which we all saw him at Melbourne, grave, common-place, and even prosy,—receiving news which half-maddened the population, in the language of protocols and state papers.

What the Peace Party thinks on the subject, we have no means of knowing. After all, they are Englishmen, and must be pleased at bottom; and a man of Mr. Bright's *physique* has a secret kindness for good fighting somewhere, or else has profited more by Seneca and the philosophers, than most people. With regard to Lord John, what shall we say? We are sure he loves the honour of England—next best after the dignity of Lord John. But he is such a thorough-going party man, that he can contemplate nothing apart from the prospects of the Russell Whigs. When he thinks of doomsday, it is with a speculative notion as to who will be "in" at the time. And he is no doubt revolving profoundly, how far, if the Russian yields, it is probable he and his families can come in, on a new reform cry; or whether, if the Russian holds out, the country is likely to get tired of the excitement and frightened at the expense, and to want a new batch of men to concoct a peace for it. What the Conservatives think it is not easy to tell. The Liberals always say more than they mean; and the Conservatives seem to

mean more than they say. For, owing to their indifference to the press, journals called "Conservative" are usually either unreadable, or else pretend to be organs of a party, when they are only tools of an individual. One Conservative print reminds us that we owe everything of this victory to the French—helping the alliance by raising questions of so delicate a character that they cannot be agitated without peril to the good-will of the two countries!

The nation, however, is, in the matter of the war, neither Liberal nor Conservative, and does not care who conducts it, so it be conducted well. There is a unanimity on the subject which did not exist in the last great war, when one party held political opinions directly sympathetic with our enemies. This unanimity—the exception to which are men who either dislike all war, consistently, or who fear the injury it does to the commercial interest—ought to make the war comparatively easy to carry on. Already, this last success has produced a "bygone be bygones" kind of feeling, which tends to induce us to bury the Sebastopol blue-book in the ruins of the fortress. This is not generosity exactly, so much as the natural effect of that passionate state of mind which war produces, and in which the *last* event blots out all that went before. But the logical way of going to work, is to inquire how the last event is related to the preceding ones. If we have triumphed in spite of mismanagement, why we are fortunate, certainly; yet we must be careful not to confound together things perfectly unconnected: we must not fancy that because we have conquered at last, we can ignore the causes which made conquest difficult, and for a long time impossible. Good results may come from an imperfect system; and yet the system retain in itself the germs of future embarrassment.

These considerations, however, are just the kind of ones which vanish in the smoke of the Park guns. The country was naturally in such a joyous humour when the great news came, that the gloom of a twelvemonth disappeared. Sir George Brown seized the occasion, and "egad, sir," (we borrow an expression from the brave old Gentleman's speech), he told the people of Elgin that every step in the war could be vindicated; and he further took the opportunity of "chaffing" civilian judgments in the true style of the "Senior United" Club. We not only admire Sir George, but we think that on this occasion he showed great tact in making his points at the right moment. If we criticise him, it is not from unkindness to

him, but in self-protection, and in the cause of the public, who, if they are snubbed in the expression of all opinions upon the conduct of the war, may well ask why they are supposed to have any voice in the matter of the war at all.

The fair thing would appear to be—to draw a line between the two districts—the district where scientific opinion is properly omnipotent, and that where the public opinion has a right to exert itself. The public have no scientific knowledge on the subject of railways, but if they found the Great Northern Railway always making collisions at Hornsey or Barnet, when a fast passage to York was the thing preferred, it would be no complete answer to their grumbling to tell them that they were not surveyors. The public, as a public, are not critics in specialities. They know that Lord John Russell failed as a diplomatist, though they do not profess to have read Vattel and Puffendorf. They know that a particular orator bores them, without being able to prove "why" out of Quintilian and Cicero. Besides, the question has never been between all science on one side, and all "public" on the other; men of science not directly connected with the conduct of the war, have condemned its management,—and men, too, more eminent than Sir George Brown.

Our status with regard to these matters at present, is one of uncertainty. We are delighted with the last achievement. With regard to the next one, all is obscure. In the tumult of public excitement, few have even tried to look our position calmly in the face. We alternate between the belief that everything has been done—and the fear, that by abandoning the South, the enemy have only acted in conformity with preconceived arrangements, and are prepared to defend the second position with the same tenacity with which they defended the first.

If we were to go by the statements of the Russians themselves, and the timid expressions of some English people who would rather that their own predictions turned out right, than that England conquered,—we should be inclined to be despondent. But the Russians, with the best intentions, can scarcely make a triumph out of these last events. They will not argue that holding the Southern portion of the place was of no importance. They always do their best to fall with dignity: but driven from tower after tower of their best and strongest fortifications—their fine fleet sunk,—and with an immense army swarming in the largest part of their city, they must admit



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that their star wanes. Neither can they argue that they have left us nothing but ruins, since stores of all kinds and materials of war are found to have been deserted. All that they can say is, that they have made the most of an exceedingly bad business,—and this is a credit of which we are not willing to deprive them. They have retreated respectably, but then they have had a year's practice in retreating, and it is no wonder.

The great question now is, what defence can the North side make against our army? and what ulterior measures are likely to be taken should the North be evacuated? The "Moniteur" recently published a paragraph speaking with much indifference of the pretensions of the Northern fortifications of Sebastopol,—which, till more news arrives, may, at least, pass for something.

Our readers are aware that the first intention of the Allies was to attack the North side of Sebastopol. Now, one of the reasons mentioned by Sir Howard Douglas (a scientific authority of the first class) for the change of determination, was, that "the Northern side is strongly fortified." Sir Howard has further given the public remarks on the same matter, which, in order to avail ourselves of the best authority to be had, we shall further draw upon. "In laying siege to Sebastopol, it may be safely asserted, that the most advantageous point of attack was the Northern side; there the ground is most elevated, and the large octagonal work on its summit is its citadel, and the key of the place. This taken, the Telegraph and Wasp batteries on the Northern heights, Fort Constantine, and the forts below, being commanded and attacked in reverse, must have soon fallen. Whereas, by attacking the place from the South—although the works on the crest of the Southern heights should be breached and taken, the town, the body of the place, with its docks and arsenals, will not be tenable by the besiegers till the great work on the Northern side, and all its defensive dependencies, shall have been taken; and these, no doubt, will be greatly strengthened before the Allies are in a condition to direct their attack against them."

Well, if any thing is to be made of "scientific" opinion at all, this passage ought to teach us not to be too hasty in forming expectations while "the great work on the Northern side" remains to be attacked. At the same time, we have certainly done more than was expected, already,—although the delay and the loss of life, and the vast cost of operations, have gone far to justify those who (like the author just quoted) condemned the impudence of the Crimean expedition altogether. One thing at least is clear,—which we dwell on in congratulating our readers last week: If we offended science and defied fortune—at least we had men, of all men in the world, the fittest to justify daring measures by the most brilliant execution. Turn it how you will,—say that we attacked the place on the wrong side,—that we miscalculated our power to carry it by a coup,—at least we have conquered as if everything had gone right. We cannot help, then,—and we shall run the risk of proving false prophets,—thinking that, just as the world found the South side more easily taken after all, than was predicted,—so the North side will not prove so formidable either.

Only a few weeks ago, the most sagacious paper in England, our illustrious namesake, was busy arranging for wintering outside the town, altogether. Let us, none of us, be too confident in the war which has found us so wanting in statesmen, has not found us well provided with prophets.

A battle or battles in the field are the events to be looked for, besides that capture of the Northern position, of which we do not doubt,—and the result of these, nobody dreams of questioning. The invariable and thorough-going defeat which the Russians experience in regular battles, is a feature of the war most satisfactory and most significant. Not once have they inflicted on civilised Europe, one of those terrible punishments, which were at all times, from the first, occasionally inflicted by the Gaul and the German on the grand organisation of Roman discipline and valour. They have learned our inventions, but they cannot equal us as men.

"War," says Dr. Johnson, "is not the whole business of life. It comes but seldom; and every man who is either good or wise, wishes its frequency were still less." So strongly is this felt, that each victory gives rise to the question, when shall we be able to dispense with victories altogether? In the present war, peace can be purchased only by continued and persevering activity. Were Sebastopol, North and South, cleared of Russians, and our cavalry scouring the prairie lands of the interior of the Crimea,—the war would not necessarily be over. The Russian governing system is so strong, that while the rulers are bent on war, the subjects will carry it on. Defeat can only be brought home to these haughty potentates, by such a series of misfortunes as we now see we can inflict if we please, but to inflict which, again and again, will demand all our means, and all our patience.

The next great question to come off will be, whether the territory of Russia is to be considered sacred? Are we, if we can, to seize the Crimea, as—in common phrase—a "material guarantee?" This is urged, chiefly by those who see in Russia, not so much the disturber of Europe, as the stronghold of despotism. The English people, however, do not fight against Russia because its government is despotic, but because, being despotic, it employs its strength against the natural equilibrium of power in Europe. Yet they will not, we think, be pleased; should our success, up to this time, induce over-cautious statesmen to think that enough has been done—and to save Russia just as we are getting at her vital parts—because they secretly feel their inability to meet the new problems which a wish to fight Russia to the death might open in Europe.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., the Emperor proceeded to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, to return thanks to Heaven for the triumph vouchsafed to the Allied armies.

The Ministers of Austria and Prussia were both present in the seats reserved for them, but those of Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg were absent. A solemn service of thanksgiving was also celebrated in the Jewish synagogues in Paris.

The King of Sardinia was expected in Paris on Sunday, but it seems that his visit has been postponed till the beginning of next month. His Majesty will proceed from Paris to London, as at first intended.

The war battalions of the 11th and 31st regiments, six in all, from the camp of St. Omer, have within the last three days passed through Paris on their way to Marseilles, to embark for the East.

Preparations are being made at Marseilles to send 10,000 horses to the Crimea.

SPAIN.

ONE of the Madrid papers announces that the Queen is in an "interesting situation," but the Government has received no official notification of the fact.

The united bands of Tristany, Casa Sierra, and Altimeron, 152 strong, were recently attacked by the Queen's troops at San Felice de la Sierra, and dispersed with loss. On the other hand, the Carlist chief Burgos entered the town of Sonahaja, carried off the arms of the national guard, and killed its commander.

The Captain General of Catalonia has requested the newspapers to refrain from speaking of movements of the Queen's troops, or of those of the insurgents.

There is reason to believe that the Ministry will propose an alliance with France and England, at one of the earliest sittings of the Cortes, and will make the proposition a cabinet question.

M. Orlando, commissary-general, has left for the Crimea to study the organisation of the Allied armies.

PRUSSIA.

THE Prince of Prussia left Brussels on the 11th, to return to Germany. The King was to arrive at Nordhausen on the 17th, and to be present at the manoeuvres of troops in the province, then to proceed to Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and at the end of September to Stoltenfels. At the beginning of October his Majesty is to go to Cologne to lay the first stone of the bridge over the Rhine, and afterwards to return to Berlin by way of Westphalia.

RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to advices received from St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Russia intended, on the 13th inst., to set off for Warsaw and Moscow. It was believed the trip would last till the middle of October, and that Count Nesselrode would accompany him. As, however, the date of these advices is not mentioned, it is not made clear to the reader whether this plan was settled after the receipt of the news of the fall of Sebastopol, a piece of information calculated to make some change in any previously formed plans of the Czar.

It is said, that on receiving intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Czar exclaimed, "Russia never will consent to peace after a disaster!" The Emperor has besides written to the King of Prussia announcing the fall of Sebastopol, and says:—"Nothing is changed. Russia will not make any advances towards peace which would compromise the dignity of the Empire." The Russian journals all speak of protracted resistance in the Crimea.

The late commander of the 2nd corps d'armée, General Paniutine, has been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre at Kief.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor, who is one of the best shots, and one of the boldest mountain climbers in Austria, after spending three days in chamois shooting in Styria, joined the Empress, at Bruck, on the 6th inst. The imperial pair then proceeded, through the most beautiful districts of the Zalkamengur, to Ischl, to spend the first weeks of autumn at that summer residence. All official visits were strictly forbidden.

In consequence of the events at Sebastopol, Count Buol has been summoned to attend the Emperor at Ischl. A rumour prevails at Vienna that Prince Gortchakoff has received orders to try and persuade that cabinet to apply to the Western Powers for a re-opening of the Conference. This rumour is not, however, much believed in.

ITALY.

THE Roman Government is in a continual state of suspicion and alarm, in the present condition of European affairs. The Pope inquired recently of the Minister of Arms, whether thorough reliance could be placed on the Roman army; to which, of course, the Minister replied in the affirmative.

Count Vilain XIV., the well-known Belgian diplomatist, has arrived at Turin, in order to deliver, in the name of his Sovereign, the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold to King Victor Emmanuel, and to the Prince de Carignan.

SICILY.

THE government of Naples, it is said, exhibits the most deplorable situation. The King refuses to make the slightest concession to France and England. It is expected that strong measures will be taken.

TURKEY.

THE news of the late victory was received at Constantinople on the 9th, and caused immense rejoicing.

Hali Pacha has retired upon a pension. The "Official Gazette" contains a law respecting the presentation of a regular State budget. The reports from Tripoli are to the 1st. The insurrection continued; 1,200 men from Prevesa, under Achmet Pacha, had landed there.

EGYPT.

DESPATCHES from Alexandria of the 9th instant, state that Said Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, accompanied by the French Consul-General and several of the principal officers of state, left for Marseilles on the 8th, with the intention of visiting Paris and London. His Highness came to this determination very suddenly, and it is believed that its principal cause is his present position with regard to the Sultan at Constantinople, and he will endeavour by personal interviews with the Ministers of France and England to counteract the representations that have been made against him.

The indifference evinced by Said Pacha to the present war, which affects to so vital a degree the interests of the Ottoman empire, the difficulty in obtaining assistance from this powerful and wealthy vassal, and the projected canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which was one of the causes of the subversion of the late Ministry at Constantinople, have given cause to much dissatisfaction towards him on the part of the Sublime Porte.

Suliman Pacha, the Frenchman who has for many years been commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, has expressed to the Viceroy his dissatisfaction at the manner in which his Highness conducted matters, and his interference in everything regarding the administration of the army, and he has withdrawn to Cairo, where he remains, notwithstanding that the Pacha has wished him to return to Alexandria.

IRISH DISTURBANCE IN AUSTRALIA.

ADVICES from Melbourne via Callao, up to June 25, state that serious collisions have taken place between the Irish at the Maryborough diggings and the miners. The "Taps" as the former are called, attempted to take the law into their own hands relative to "jumping" claims, but the miners rose en masse to the number of three thousand, and obliged them to conform to law and usage. The miners are known as "the Allies," in contradistinction to the "Taps." Military and police have been sent to preserve the peace in the district.

A mutual protection society has been formed, with the sanction of the Government.

At the Ballarat diggings the Irish have also been placing themselves in opposition to the English, Scotch, and American miners, and scenes similar to those at Maryborough have occurred.

At Maryborough, a "Tap," who rashly presented his gun at a body of 2,000 of the "Allies," was fired at twice, and slightly wounded.

The yield of gold is steady, and there are great hopes of making the exports of gold this year a hundred tons.

The population of the colony is returned at 204,150, but this is thought to be too low.

The proposed means of raising the revenue of the colony by the addition of 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on all articles not before taxed, was withdrawn on account of its unpopularity.

EXPLOSION OF THE FRENCH MAGAZINE IN THE MAMELON.

ON Wednesday morning (Aug. 29), it was known all over the camp that the magazine in the Mamelon had blown up, and that a disastrous accident of mischief had occurred. The reports were so various and conflicting, that it was impossible for some time to learn the truth either as to the catastrophe was occasioned, or as to what was the extent of the casualties resulting from it; but later in the day the facts of the case were ascertained both as to the cause of the accident and the amount of injury done by it to our Allies and ourselves—for, unfortunately, we came in for a share in the loss.

As in all the batteries, the magazine in the Mamelon was a shell-proof apartment, constructed of strong beams of timber, heavily piled up on the top with sand-bags, and situated in a corner of the redoubt, where as little as possible exposed to mischief from the enemy's shot and shell. Accordingly, the first circulated report—that the chamber had been penetrated and blown up by a 13-inch shell—was highly improbable, and turned out to be untrue. The fact appears to have been, that in the carriage of ammunition from the magazine to the guns, a small train of gunpowder had been carelessly allowed to leak out of the cartridge box, and remain on the ground, and a Russian shell falling on this, ignited it, and carried the flame into the magazine, when the whole blew up with a terrific noise. Such was the force of the shock, that stones from the batteries were thrown up as far as the Victoria rocket battery, in front of our first division; whilst heavy pieces of the shattered wood-work were hurled into our advanced trenches before the quarries, where they fell with such violence as to kill four men, and severely wound several others. Besides the damage done to life and limb in this part of our works—which was a good half mile from the scene of explosion—a number of other works were inflicted in some of our other trenches nearer the Mamelon, though, fortunately, none of them were fatal.

According to the version of the accident current amongst the French themselves, their own loss amounted to thirty-three killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded; but the belief is general in our own camp that their casualties were much greater. If their statement of the loss, however, be correct, it seems marvellous that the injury done should have been so limited, when we consider how closely packed the redoubt itself and the new work in front of, and around it, are, with artificers, working parties, and trench guards.

Both our own and the French works are now pushed on nearly as fast as they can go; and had it not been for this untoward accident, there is reason to believe that an attack such as Sebastopol has not yet seen would have inaugurated the first days of September. Amongst the French killed were four officers, of whom one was a General. As soon as the confusion and noise attending the explosion had in some degree subsided, the Russians hailed the "Providential blow" with loud and repeated salvos of cheering, and opened a brisk fire from the Malakoff and its adjoining redoubts on the luckless scene of the accident; but this was very speedily answered, and, after a while, silenced, by our own twenty-one and eight-gun batteries, whose pieces promptly came to the rescue, and drew off the enemy's fire from our Allies. It strikes everyone with surprise, however, that the Russians made no attempt at an attack on the Mamelon, under circumstances which would have so favoured a sally in that direction. Had such been promptly made, and vigorously supported, the loss of a couple of hundred men killed and wounded might not have been the smallest of those consequent on this disastrous result of carelessness; for, thrown into confusion, as everything was in the neighbourhood of the redoubt, incalculable mischief might easily have been done to the works long before the distant supports could have been brought up to drive back the assailants. The damage done to the guns within the redoubt is said to have been slight, only a few of them having been dismounted, and none in any degree materially injured. Since then, however, the Mamelon has fired but little, being melted to its English neighbours for protecting replies to the enemy's cannonade.

The effect which followed the sudden destruction of this vast mass of gunpowder, was very similar to that of an ordinary earthquake in a volcanic region. Before the explosive report was heard, those who were awake in the trenches felt the agitation and trembling of the earth. In the camp, the undulation of the ground was equally felt by those who were awake. The sleepers, though used to the constant reports of the guns, were startled from their sleep by the sound of the explosion and the concussion of the air. The general impression seems to have been, that a shell had been thrown into camp and had burst close at hand. The concussion was equally felt at Balaklava, and the sound there was so startling and forcible, that many persons turned out to discover the cause of the disturbance. It was hoped by many that a large mine had been sprung beneath the Malakoff, and that a great part of its works had been destroyed. Large beams of wood, which had been employed by the Russian engineers in strengthening the principal magazine, and huge stones, were hurled to amazing distances. An immense log of wood fell in the advanced 13-inch mortar battery of the right attack. A man was killed as far to the left as the approach in front of the Quarry Battery, near the Woronzow ravine, by a falling fragment of stone. The piles of shot, arranged in pyramids, in various parts of the Mamelon Vert, were thrown down, and the shot rolled about in all directions. It is not improbable that many of the enemy in the left flank and curtain of the Korniloff Bastion, and the works beyond, were injured by the shower of stones and heavy materials which must have fallen in that direction. After the immediate effect of the explosion had passed away, the Russians from Caereing Bay to the Redan set up a loud cheer. It is strange that so little mischief should have been done to the guns and batteries near the powder magazine; perhaps their very propinquity saved them, from the chief mass of the materials forced up in the air being carried so high as to fall beyond them.

Our artist has forwarded us the following in reference to the sketches of the above catastrophe, engraved in the present number:—

I had been up late on the night of Aug. 29, and was just turning into bed at about half-past one, when a sharp report broke on the air, and I made certain that a shell had come over the hill and burst outside the tent. The report was succeeded by a rumbling noise of a full minute's duration, then causing me to think that it was some distant explosion. However, I was out of bed in an instant, and on putting my head outside the tent, sure enough there to the left and over the hill was rolling along a dense mass of black smoke. It was in the direction of the Mamelon, and the next morning brought the bad news. Strange to say, I had intended visiting the renowned Mamelon that morning, for the first time; this my pass for the French trenches enabled me to do. On arriving at the termination of the French ravine, the roads branch off in two directions, one up to the 21-gun battery, and the other to the Mamelon and French trenches. I left my horse here, and walked up the trenches, where of course you are much pestered by the buzzing "Minie." I was soon stopped and questioned, but my pass made all quite right. After leaving the trenches, which run along the base of the Mamelon on the side nearest the English camp, and which are reserved for the soldiers to retire to in case of being beaten out of the centre works, you come to a road which you turn into, and after passing a parallel of the French works, mount into the place, along quite a wide road, formed on the side of the Mamelon, which is approached by a very gradual ascent. On entering the place, you are bewildered by the breastworks, mounds of fascines and gabions, parallels, and zig-zags, which meet you in every direction; you wander about in alleys, and lose your way, passing steps leading up somewhere, and steps leading down somewhere else, until you don't know whether Sebastopol is before or behind you, and whether that shell which is flying and whirling in the air comes from friend or foe. A great deal of this confusion is caused by the works having been reversed by the French after the capture. At length, on entering the centre, I came to the scene of the explosion. Dr. Sutherland told me, that the Russians, in fortifying the place, had dug an immense pit in the centre of it. This was done with the notion (and a very good notion it was) that any shell coming over the embrasure would roll into the pit and explode harmlessly. This pit he had seen on a visit there; and as the explosion must have taken place in the side or edge of the pit, judging from the debris which is lying about everywhere, it gives

appearance of an enormous explosion, as seen in the sketch, and I believe the observer as to the magnitude of the damage—as it did not resemble the above. They were digging and picking away, in order to repair the damage, which it must take some time to do. The men were lying about in every direction, as they had fallen after being struck by the explosion; cannons overturned and shattered. A Russian officer informed me that they had lost 250 men by the accident. The explosion was in the advanced trenches at the time of the explosion, and it shook the earth to such an extent that everyone thought the Russians had undermined them; and this was the blow up. The explosion cut up by the explosion killed and wounded many. The men, according to report, suffered somewhat severely from the same.

It was not until I look at the trenches the French have run up the very side of the Malakoff, to within fifty or a hundred yards at most of the Russian trenches. I was looking at the Malakoff over an embrasure, and I did not imagine that those works belonged to the Russians, as they seem to be the embrasure; but on looking a little more at the little red legs of the French soldiers dotted about on the Malakoff. It was not work paying a visit to the Mamelon, and this was the case. The Russians were hammering away at the unfortunate working parties, and it was not until every now and then there would be the cry of war, and a shell would come bounding over the breastwork right into the trenches of the Russians, so that there was much running and falling down on your face, and not always with success, as I saw one poor fellow being hit by a shell, which took his foot right off, and another who was hit by a shell, which took his face. The sketch sent is taken with the Malakoff, and gives a correct notion of the appearance of the Malakoff, and the trenches on the morning after the explosion. There is very little to be seen from the front every night. We thought the bombardment would come again, but it generally turns out to be nothing but a sortie. Well, these last, it is very sharp work.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 3rd, with reference to the bridge erected across the harbour, says that it forms a constantly frequented thoroughfare between the two sides of the roadstead. The military purposes for which it may be employed are doubtless carried out at night. All the wagons and carriages which are observed passing along it appear to be in private employ. Not unfrequently carriages pass, similar in form to those in use at Constantinople. The horsemen and foot passengers are always numerous. The carts are usually drawn by two horses; occasionally wagons pass with four horses attached. No swaying or movement of the bridge can be seen with the aid of the most powerful glasses. It appears to be most solidly constructed in every particular. It is said that it has been struck by a shot from a sunk gun on the left attack, and several passengers killed. If true, the damage to the bridge was very quickly repaired; but the fact of the alleged occurrence is very doubtful. As seen by the naked eye at the distance of the battery in the left attack, the bridge shows little more than a narrow ribbon across the spacious water of the harbour, and a mistake in supposing it to be struck might easily be made, even when observed by a telescope. Some of our engineers are, however, able to withstand the influence of a strong wind blowing from the sea.

We have received from our artist a sketch of the bridge across the harbour of Sebastopol, an engraving of which we shall publish in our next number. Meanwhile, the letter that accompanied it will be read with interest.

Camp of the Light Division before Sebastopol, Sept. 3, 1855.

I send a sketch of the new bridge or raft lately constructed across the harbour of Sebastopol; it is just finished, and the Russians are already making good use of it. While I was sketching this, they were removing the beds of household furniture over to the North side, so it looks very much as if they intended evacuating the South side altogether, as every one here fully thinks they will do. The bridge, which simply consists of a hand-rail on either side, has been begun and finished in an extraordinary manner. It is a mile and a half long. During the construction of the batteries of the Allies molested the Russians engaged upon it very severely; in fact, it would have been labour in vain and useless expenditure of ammunition to have attempted anything more, for not one shot out of 50 would have hit, and if it had, the damage done would be but slight, and could have been repaired with very little trouble—so at least an officer tells me.

In the sketch I have included Forts Constantine and Nicholas. This last seems most wonderful place, even at a distance; but close in, must appear a perfect amphitheatre. I dare say you know that it is the work of an English engineer. The building in the foreground on the left, you will observe, has a pagoda top; on the summit of this is erected a scaffolding for the use of the look-out man, a duty which Capt. Creswell performs here. On the opposite side of the harbour, there is a portion of the Russian Camp, and the hill tops are lined with batteries. It will give you some notion of the closeness of our trenches when I point out the trench that forms the foreground in my sketch. I was up at the observation-house making this sketch, and expressed my surprise at the shortness of the distance, for through a telescope our trenches do not seem 50 yards from the wall. I judged, also, from the comparative size of a man in the trenches, whether or window in the town. But the officer on duty tells me that this is what is called the 5th parallel, and that there is another of our trenches beyond that, the 6th parallel, which could not be seen in consequence of being down in the hollow; I pity the poor fellows who have to post night there. While I was in the observation-house, a late arrival came up to see his brother officer, and gain some information; he was but a soldier—still he was an officer—a little weak chap of about 15 or 16; when being asked how it was he came to be sent out here, he said, "Oh, I was at Malta commanding a regiment, you know, and they wanted men here, so they sent me out with some others," and yet this little boy was taken on duty in this advanced trench that night, where, as they told me, 50 out of 60 of our men were killed every night.

I pity them to-night, for as I sit writing this, there is some very heavy work going on. I don't know whether it is the bombardment commenced again; some of the loungers at the tent doors seem to think it is; but after the many "clashes" (this word is all the go in the Crimea amongst officers for false alarms) we have had lately, I am inclined to believe it is a heavy sortie.

The noise is very great—the heavy booms of some great gun or mortar, the jolting report of a 24-pounder, the whistle of the shell, and the rattle of the musketry, which is now irregular and now in short volleys, all telling of something of no every-night occurrence; but with all this noise, somehow one does not get disturbed at night by it. I have no doubt but in a few minutes I shall be in bed asleep. There are some awful tales of the number we are losing periodically. A colonel told me that we lost a regiment a week, with casualties and sickness; and I believe it, for one never goes into the trenches but he sees one or two men carried away wounded, and this in one trench only; so imagine the same thing going on steadily all over our position, and you soon have it. This same colonel has promised to send you some sketches. I have seen several of his; they are rough, but have a great deal of spirit in them, and I think would be highly interesting. I shall shortly send you sketches of Colonel Norcott, and a few of the men who fought so bravely at his side at Inkermann, Balaklava, &c.

My friend, Captain —, whom I have been messing with since I have been up at the Camp, has had a medical board ordered on him, to substantiate his wish to return to England on sick leave. The manner in which the poor officers, and of course men, are humbugged, is shameful. Although the order for the board to be held on the poor Captain was issued in the general orders of the 31st of August, yet up to this time nothing has been heard, though the doctor of his division has himself gone to headquarters to urge the necessity of the case; and Captain — has written himself;—but it is known that Dr. Hall, whose decision they await, has allowed officers to die through the delay in holding a medical board.

In the general orders of this evening, there is an item speaking in very strong terms of the wilful manner in which the defences of the trenches, ammunition boxes, &c., have been destroyed for the purpose of fuel. It is now stated that on information being given of a deficiency of fuel in the trenches, the want will be made good, but on no account is a gabion or fascine, or any commissariat stores, to be damaged, and orders are given to officers to see this carried out. Any man found infringing this regulation, will in future be taken prisoner on leaving the trenches, and be subject to be tried by court-martial.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

[Although the South side of Sebastopol is now in the possession of the Allies, we continue to furnish our readers with the details of the Journal of the Siege, preceding that most auspicious event.]

THE USUAL CASUALTIES IN THE TRENCHES.

The more nearly that our works close in upon the doomed fortress, the heavier becomes our daily and nightly list of casualties—in fact, the aggregate of our own and the French losses in one fortnight amounts to a figure of killed and wounded little below what might be expected as the result of any general action in the field—a fact of grave, and sad importance, when one thinks of how many weary and costly fortnights this state of things has gone on, and of how many may yet be in store for us should our next attempt fail. It would be easy to intersperse reflections of this sort with mention of the painful incidents with which every twenty-four hours are thickly marked; but the names of the victims being alone varied, the narrative of any one day and night will almost serve for all. Captain this, Lieutenant that, or Private the other, is shot down by a rifle bullet through the brain, or mangled by the explosion of a shell, with such frequency that the occurrence, when seen or heard of, no longer excites anything but the briefest passing emotion; the poor dead victim, if a common soldier, is buried as he has fallen, in a hole hastily dug in the side of a neighbouring ravine; if an officer, he is borne up to the camp, and consigned, amid the sorrowing, but transient regrets of his comrades, to a grave outside the lines, by the side of the messmates who have gone before him. And thus scene follows scene in the tragedy; fathers, husbands, and brothers, dropping at their post into forgotten graves, but leaving many a sad and irreparable void in hearts and homes far away.

As the moon does not rise now till late, the nightly activity on the part of besiegers and besieged is becoming very audibly greater.

A STRIKE AT KADIKOI.

There has been an insurrection on a small scale amongst the dealers at Kadikoi. These gentry have clustered the dwellings and bazars as closely along the hill-side which now goes by this name, as blackberries in spring, and with the utter disregard to sanitary or any other wholesome regulations which might be expected from mushroom adventurers, whose only object is to plunder all whom necessity compels to their shops. The unpleasant consequences resulting from this state of things having at length attracted the attention of the authorities, an order designed to remedy it was issued early in the week; but to this the motley crowd of speculative foreigners refused obedience, considering any such interference an infringement of their individual and collective rights. For once, however, the local powers resolved to act with energy, and the *redoubtable* traders received the option of shutting up or complying with the order given. They closed *en masse*, and for twenty-four hours Kadikoi seemed as dreary as London during the memorable cab strike. At the end of that time, however, seeing that they were likely to gain nothing but loss by their stubbornness, they complied with the sanitary requirements exacted, and opened shop again—confessedly beaten. While speaking of these gentry, it may be added that a relief from their exactions has been experienced by the recent arrival in Balaklava of two ships, one an English vessel, with beer, wines, cheese, and other provisions, all of which have been sold at most reasonable prices; and the second an American, freighted with ice and "Yankee notions." It is much to be hoped that the readiness with which the cargoes of these two ships have been disposed of will induce other home speculators to repeat the experiment often, before winter finally sets in.

POSITION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The mass of the Russian forces is supposed to be at present (Sept. 3) concentrated on the cultivated plateau between Kamishli and Kalankoi, on the south side of the Belbek, supported by divisions encamped on the road to Bakshiserai. Near Kalankoi "a bad and difficult" mountain road to Balaklava crosses the Belbek, strikes off to the right to Mackenzie's Farm, and thence descending from the plateau, crosses the Telernaya at the bridge of the Traktir, now famous as the scene of the brilliant action of the 16th of August, and sweeps across the plain of Balaklava, intersecting in its course the Woronzow road. Several paths or indifferent roads branch from this road ere it descends the plateau of Mackenzie's Farm, leading by Chulion and Ozenbach towards Baidar, and it is thought that the Russians may have put these in tolerable condition, and have rendered them available for the passage of troops and artillery. Nothing would give such universal satisfaction to the whole army as another attempt of the enemy on our position. If the Russians descend into the plain we are sure of success, and the prospect of a sanguinary engagement would give positive pleasure to officers and men, alike weary of the uninteresting, if not inglorious, service of the trenches. With nearly 3,000 English cavalry and upwards of 5,000 French sabres, we ought to make signal examples of our defeated foes in their retreat, and our 50 field guns, all in high efficiency and order, would surely annihilate any artillery which the Russians could place in position to check our pursuit or cover the flight of their infantry.

The enemy have concentrated considerable masses in and about Uper, Ozenbach, and Chulion, and Prince Gortschakoff in person visited the army destined to operate against the Turks, French, and Sardinians on the rear, and was prodigal of promises and encouragement. The intelligence received by the English, French, and Turkish Generals coincides on these points, and is believed to be entirely trustworthy. Nothing but despair could induce the Russians to attempt such an enterprise.

The French cavalry are now on the heights at Count Prousk's villa, overlooking Baidar, and consequently any advance from that side against the Turks here will begin by driving them in. As soon as the first shot is fired in that direction, the Turkish sentry posted on the pinnacle of a lofty rock over our heads, from which he has a complete view of all the valleys in the neighbourhood, will light a straw signal, and a respondent flame will instantly burst from the height on which Osman Paşa is encamped, close to Kawara, which can be seen by the Sardinians and French, and in fact all others whom it may concern, and will rouse all this side of the country into action.

THE SORTIE ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 3.

At a quarter past 9 a heavy fire of musketry to the left of the Malakoff indicated an attack of the enemy on the French works in front of the Mamelon. The night was dark but clear, and for half an hour the whole of our lines were a blaze of quick, intermittent light. The musketry rattled incessantly. Chapman's and Gordon's batteries opened with all their voices, and the Redan, Malakoff, Garden, and Barrack Batteries replied with roars of ordinance. After 20 minutes of this infernal conflict, the musketry fire flickered and died out, and then commenced for a quarter of an hour a universal whirling of shells from both sides, so that the very stars were eclipsed, and their dominion usurped by the wandering flight of these iron orbs. Twenty or thirty of these curves of fire tearing the air asunder and uttering their shrill "tu whit! tu who! tu whitt! tu whitt!" as they described their angry flight in the sky, could be counted and heard at once. While it lasted there was seldom a hotter fire. The Russians in this sortie attacked our advanced sap on the right attack once more, and were repulsed with great loss; but Captain Pechell, of the 77th, a brave and beloved young officer, was killed in setting a brilliant example to his men. The gallant 77th behaved extremely well on this occasion. The Russians to be down some French gabions, and were driven out after a desperate struggle, in which and during their retreat they lost at least 600 men. The French lost upwards of 300 men *hors de combat*. Our shell practice was beyond all praise, and the Redan suffered greatly in the contest.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

A DESPATCH from General Prince Gortschakoff, dated on the evening of the 11th, says—

"We blew up a great part of the fortifications of southern Sebastopol. The enemy begins to appear in groups, not very numerous, amidst the ruins of the city. We have transported to the north part of the place all the wounded who remained on the southern side after the assault of the 8th. The Allies left in our hands, as prisoners, one superior officer, 17 subalterns, and 160 soldiers."

DESPATCH FROM MARSHAL PELISSIER.

By a telegraphic despatch of the 11th inst., Marshal Pelissier informs the French Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of whom 250 are officers, have been received into the ambulances. The number of killed who fell on the battle-field it has not yet been possible to ascertain with certainty; but, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, it will not exceed the ordinary proportion—that is to say, one-third the number wounded.

It is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sebastopol. This news appears to be highly probable.

THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Malakoff tower was taken at the first rush, says the "Post Ampt. Gazette," and without any very considerable loss; but the two unsuccessful attacks on the Redan and the Central Fort cost more men, as it was the maintenance of these two important works which allowed the Russians to retire into the principal forts of the north side. These forts, constructed in the style of casemates, are all armed with three rows of cannon, Fort St. Nicholas alone having 100 guns. The materials used in building these forts do not consist of granite, as appears to be generally believed, but of good calcareous stone. The guns of this fort are 68-pounders. Forts Alexander, Nicholas, and Paul mount together 560 guns; they command the port, the town, the faubourg, and the guns have been arranged in such a manner that the fire of 150 can be concentrated on a single point.

RUMOURED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

INTELLIGENCE reached Hamburg on Sept. 19th, that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has received a telegraphic despatch, informing him that the Russian army in the Crimea have retreated upon Perekop from want of provisions.

The Ambassador at Vienna (Prince Gortschakoff,) was greatly affected at the news.

PARTICULARS OF WARLIKE STORES ABANDONED BY THE RUSSIANS.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

Sebastopol, Sept. 17. The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighbouring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas, or Fort Quarantine. The commission has commenced the enumeration of the materials left. A first general survey has given the following result:—4,000 guns, 50,000 balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of round-shot, a large quantity of powder (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place), 500 half-anchors in excellent condition, 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, 2 steam engines of 30-horse power, a considerable quantity of sawn timber for defence works.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA OF THE 8TH INS.

We give below the despatches from the Crimea of the 8th inst., conveyed to Marseilles by the *Indus*. A telegraphic message from Marseilles states that the communication between the despatch steamer and Kamiesch was cut off for four-and-twenty hours before the boat finally left.

Marseilles, Sept. 9. "It was on the 5th of Sept. that the fire was opened on Sebastopol. All the French mortars were directed upon the Malakoff, which was carried on the 8th, after four hours' fighting."

"At the commencement of the action, the Russian liner *Twelve Apostles*, and a frigate, were in flames."

"The Central Bastion and the Quarantine Battery were the first works which exploded."

"The Russians are massed on the north side, behind Fort Constantine."

"M. Castagne, French Consul at Erzeroum, has died."

"Fuad Effendi has received from the Sultan the Medal of Merit."

Marseilles, Wednesday evening. Admiral Bruat has caused Tuman and Fanagoria, in front of Yenikale, to be occupied by twelve hundred Allied seamen. Kars continued to be invested by a corps of cavalry numbering eight thousand men. General Mouraviev occupied the defile of Soglianli-Dag. Provisions were not as yet scarce. The Turks were disembarking at Batoum. The first railroad to be constructed will unite Constantinople to Belgrade.

PROPOSED NEW CONFERENCES AT VIENNA.

Hamburg Thursday. We have intelligence from Vienna, to the effect that Austria signifies her willingness again to undertake the work of mediation, and proposes new conferences at Vienna.

France has intimated a willingness to negotiate, but only at Paris.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Berlin, Thursday Morning. The Emperor of Russia has, it is understood, abandoned his intention of visiting Poland.

It is now said that, accompanied by the three Grand Dukes, he will proceed to Moscow and Nicolaiev, on his way to the Crimea.

A letter from Odessa, Sept. 9, says, that the Governor-General of New Russia, had been officially informed by the Russian Minister at War, that the Czar, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, would arrive in Odessa between the 5th and 10th of October. It was thought that the Emperor would proceed from Odessa to the army of reserve now assembled in the government of Cherson, and would review the different corps, in the hope by his presence of inspiring them with courage, for the disasters of the long war have greatly affected the morale of the army. The aide-de-camp general Liders, went immediately to the headquarters of the army of reserve at Nicolaiev to make preparations for the Czar's reception.

LEAD A CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Stockholm, Sept. 16. In consequence of earnest representations made here by the British embassy respecting the quantities of lead shipped to Finland *via* Haparanda, a Royal decree declares lead to be contraband of war.

NAUGURATION OF DOM PEDRO V.

Lisbon, Sept. 16, 5 p.m. The solemn inauguration of the reign of Dom Pedro V. took place this morning at the Cortes.

His Majesty declared his adhesion to the policy of the former Cabinet, and confirmed the Ministers in their portfolios.

On this occasion, for the first time, use was made of the electric telegraph in Portugal.

The accession of the King was received with enthusiasm by the people. The English vessels of war *Sanspareil*, *Neptune*, and *Rosamond* arrived just in time to salute the new King.

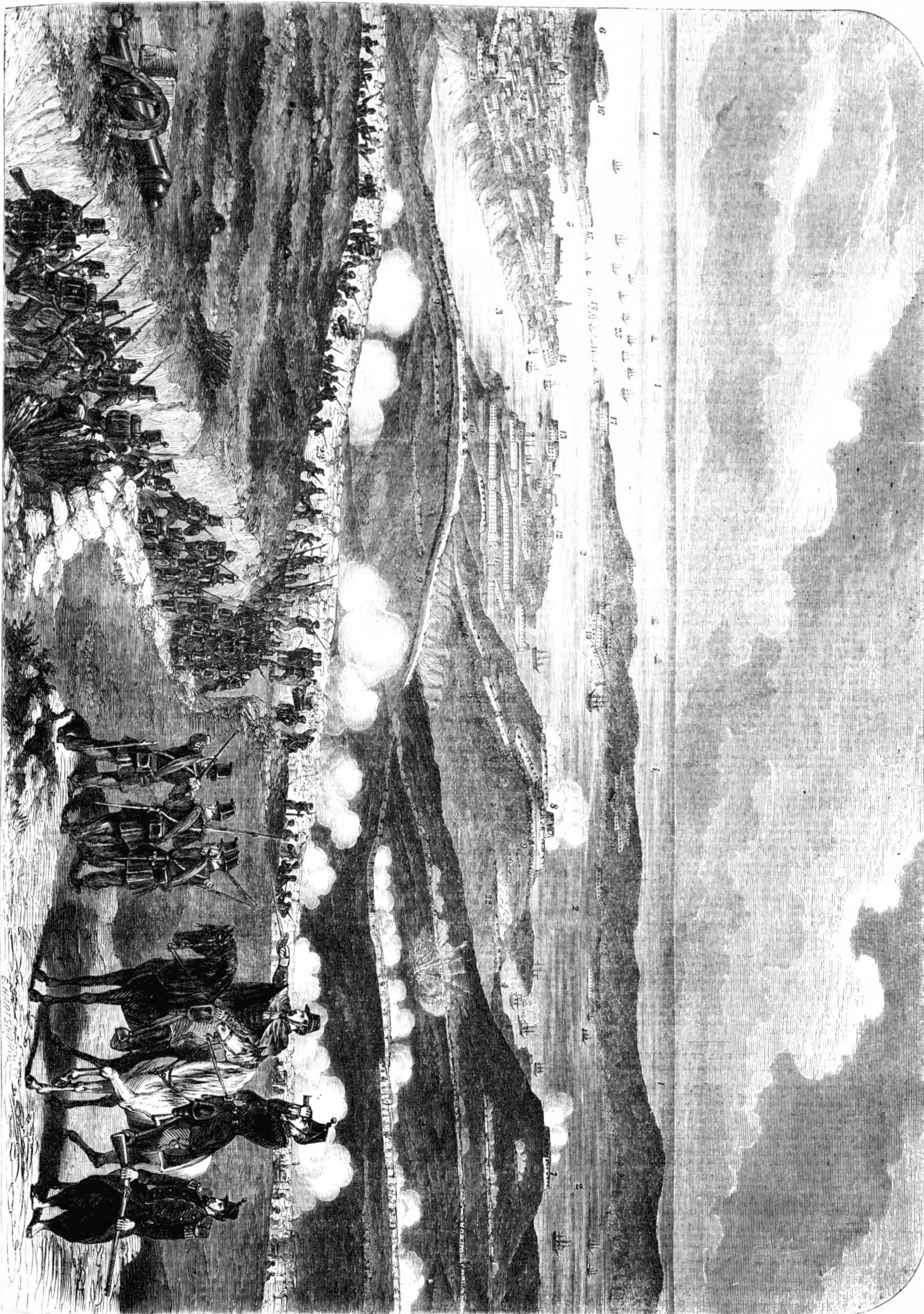
ENGLAND AND NAPLES.

Intelligence was received at Vienna on Sept. 18, to the effect that the difficulty between England and Naples had been satisfactorily settled.



THE MAMELON AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE.—ENGRAVED BY JULIAN PORTER.

1. Black Sea. 2. Harbour of Sevastopol. 3. Lower Mamelon. 4. Covering Bay. 5. Artillery Battery. 6. Quarantine Bay. 7. The Mamelon. 8. The Malakhof. 9. Abovka. 10. The Rodan. 11. Dockyards, Barracks, and Hospital. 12. Village of Krimchinsk. 13. Battery of St. Paul. 14. Fort Nicopolis. 15. Fort Constantine. 16. Sebastopol Battery. 17. The Mamelon. 18. The Mamelon. 19. The Mamelon. 20. The Mamelon. 21. The Mamelon. 22. The Mamelon. 23. The Mamelon. 24. The Mamelon. 25. The Mamelon. 26. The Mamelon. 27. The Mamelon. 28. The Mamelon. 29. The Mamelon. 30. The Mamelon. 31. The Mamelon. 32. The Mamelon. 33. The Mamelon. 34. The Mamelon. 35. The Mamelon. 36. The Mamelon. 37. The Mamelon. 38. The Mamelon. 39. The Mamelon. 40. The Mamelon. 41. The Mamelon. 42. The Mamelon. 43. The Mamelon. 44. The Mamelon. 45. The Mamelon. 46. The Mamelon. 47. The Mamelon. 48. The Mamelon. 49. The Mamelon. 50. The Mamelon. 51. The Mamelon. 52. The Mamelon. 53. The Mamelon. 54. The Mamelon. 55. The Mamelon. 56. The Mamelon. 57. The Mamelon. 58. The Mamelon. 59. The Mamelon. 60. The Mamelon. 61. The Mamelon. 62. The Mamelon. 63. The Mamelon. 64. The Mamelon. 65. The Mamelon. 66. The Mamelon. 67. The Mamelon. 68. The Mamelon. 69. The Mamelon. 70. The Mamelon. 71. The Mamelon. 72. The Mamelon. 73. The Mamelon. 74. The Mamelon. 75. The Mamelon. 76. The Mamelon. 77. The Mamelon. 78. The Mamelon. 79. The Mamelon. 80. The Mamelon. 81. The Mamelon. 82. The Mamelon. 83. The Mamelon. 84. The Mamelon. 85. The Mamelon. 86. The Mamelon. 87. The Mamelon. 88. The Mamelon. 89. The Mamelon. 90. The Mamelon. 91. The Mamelon. 92. The Mamelon. 93. The Mamelon. 94. The Mamelon. 95. The Mamelon. 96. The Mamelon. 97. The Mamelon. 98. The Mamelon. 99. The Mamelon. 100. The Mamelon.



1. British Sea.

2. Harbour of Sevastopol.

3. Lower Harbour.

4. Eastern Bay.

5. Artillery Bay.

6. Quarantine Bay.

7. Port of Commerce.

8. Port of War.

9. Port of the Fleet.

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THE MALAKHOFF AND THE REDAN.

TERRIBLE enemies to France and England have been the Malakoff and the Redan. Their names are now on every tongue. They are inseparably associated with a disastrous repulse as well as a splendid triumph, with many hopes and fears, and with the loss of thousands of lives, bravely sacrificed in a just cause. The Malakoff—as will be observed from the accompanying illustration—stands on a very steep hill. It was built around the ruins of the original White Tower, and so situated as to defend the east side of the military harbour of Sebastopol. The Redan, a work projecting or advancing considerably in front of the Malakoff, was of much less consequence, being in fact so completely commanded by its more formidable companion, that, according to all accounts, it would have been impossible to carry or hold it singly against the guns of the enemy. It was, moreover, generally admitted by the engineers, whether French or English, in front of the beleaguered town, that the Malakoff and the works in its immediate vicinity formed the key of the whole position. They were so regarded by the besiegers; and on them the defenders concentrated their skill and vigour. The chief value of the Mamelon (itself a steep rocky eminence, about a mile in circumference at the base, about a quarter of a mile at the top, and swept by about forty of the Malakoff guns), when captured by the French, was that it at once enabled the besiegers to advance their lines and works about 700 yards nearer to the Malakoff than they were before, and consequently to drive on their approaches with greater energy against the main position.

Such being the state of matters, on the 17th of June, at daybreak, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as was considered desirable. The result, however, proved that they had miscalculated the resources of the foe.

The French commenced their operations as day broke, but when their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced the previous evening.

The English next advanced to the assault, but had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed, from the continuous and heavy fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the Russian works.

Meantime the French had established themselves for a brief period within the Malakoff, but were expelled from it with loss—a loss to be gloriously avenged on another day.

The Allies, after this repulse, determined to capture the Malakoff and Redan by means less hazardous; and it soon became evident that the French were making rapid progress in their saps. The Russians, knowing that if the Malakoff were once taken, no ingenuity or obstinacy could save the southern side of Sebastopol, guarded vigilantly against surprise, and did everything they could to strengthen a position so important. But Pelissier, with such an army under his command, and with such Allies, was not the man to be baffled or beaten. Matters, ere long, began to assume a more hopeful aspect. On the 23rd ult., the French carried an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff. On the 5th inst., after a brave assault, the flag of Imperial France waved over the redoubtable battery, and its capture not only decided the fate of the Redan, but had the effect of placing Sebastopol in possession of the Allied armies.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE WORK OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

COLONEL ST. ANGE, writing to the *Débat*, gives the following slight sketch of what has now to be done by the Allied armies in the Crimea:—

"To explore the interior of Sebastopol, to ascertain the state of the various localities, to purify and clear the town, examine the buildings with an eye to the lodgment of the troops, to bring in for the moment a few battalions which will place sentries where required, and preserve good order, and to collect what inhabitants may be left, for the purpose of employing them in removing the rubbish, the remainder of the army meanwhile remaining encamped in its positions."

"To disarm all our siege batteries, and transport the guns, mortars, and projectiles on board ship; to remove also all the sapping and mining tools, as likewise the gabions and earth-sacks that may still be made serviceable; and, lastly, to fill up all the trenches."

"To restore the place to a state of defence by repairing its chief fortified area, demolishing at the same time the superabundant works, that would compel us to leave in it too numerous a garrison."

"Finally, to inspect the guns, arms, and other objects of war left by the enemy in the town, to make out a list of their condition, divide them among the Allied Powers, and carry them off, except such as may be deemed useful for arming the place, the requisite changes being kept in view."

"It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable so long as the Russians remain masters of all the forts on the north side which line the sea in front of the town. Undoubtedly it may be held in spite of this. We received balls and bombs in our roofless trenches, sheltered merely by parapets thrown up in haste, under the fire even of grape and musketry, and we did not on that account abandon the trenches. In Sebastopol we shall be sheltered from the balls by the walls of the houses; indeed, of several houses at once; no fire of grape or musketry need be feared at the distance the enemy is now at (from 1,200 to 1,400 yards). As for the bombs, we may screen ourselves from them, as the Russians themselves did against ours, by constructing strong hurdles with earth upon them. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the roadstead and the port. But what need have we of them, when we already possess the excellent harbour of Cape Chersonesus? Have not our already fleets passed the winter without incurring any danger in those waters?"

"It has also been asked if the Allies will have to undertake, now or later, the siege of the forts on the north side. There appears no absolute necessity for so doing. That would be binding ourselves down again to labours slow and painful as those which have occupied us so long, and cost us so many efforts, so many men, and so much money. The forts of the north side can neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol, nor can they thwart our operations in the interior of the Crimea, on account of their eccentric situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up so soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighbourhood of Sebastopol."

"The Russian army, for its part, occupies the excellent positions of Maekenzie, strongly entrenched, and lined with redoubts like our own. On both sides the capability exists of receiving the attack with chances tolerably equal of serious resistance and success, and with the equal risk of losing a great many men. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong position until the Allied army gives signs of some movement. But what will that movement be? Shall we venture to attack in front the Maekenzie heights, where the road from Simpheropol winds along? Shall we penetrate into the heart of the Crimea by another route? If so, by what route, and when? All these are premature questions."

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

A RUSSIAN organ published at Brussels has the following article on the fall of Sebastopol:—

"Facts of great importance have just taken place in the Crimea. We have as yet but few indications whereby to appreciate their significance. A rational general view of them, however, suffices to show us that, despite the éclat which the recent deeds of arms have thrown upon the French army, the triumph of the allied armies is more apparent than real, and that, comparing the state of things before and after the 9th of September, it must be acknowledged that it appears to be modified in the inverse ratio of victory, that is to say, to the advantage of the Russian army."

"And, first, let it be said that the result of the assault of the 8th of September has exceeded the expectations; nay, that it, so to say, cheated the hopes of the commanders of the Allies."

"In fact, if we recall to mind the tenour of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to General Pelissier, as well as the expressions in the telegraphic despatch from that General after the occupation of the fortifications of the Korniloff bastion, it will be seen that the Allied Powers counted on a defence, foot by foot, of the south part of the town, and founded all their provisions on the tenacity of that resistance."

"The obstinacy of the Russian army was turned to their advantage. Decimated by the more and more concentrated fire of a formidable artillery, that army would have been used up in defending the heap of ruins presented by the south of Sebastopol."

"The fall of the place, therefore, if retarded, must have come at last. But under the above circumstances it carried with it the loss of the army."

"Nothing is more natural than that the Allied Generals should have desired such a result; but the Russian Commander-in-Chief has known how to foil their calculations."

"Determined to attempt everything to prevent the fall of Sebastopol, he doubtless made the diversion at Traktir; he displayed the greatest vigour in

repelling the assault; but, meantime, he had prepared everything so as to be able at a moment's notice to carry out the resolution he had taken to pass to the north side and concentrate his troops there."

"The bridge thrown over the bay, the activity displayed in fortifying the north side, the conveyance thither of a portion of the matériel; finally, the promptitude and order with which the transit was made, prove that the plan had long been prepared and matured."

"It was a serious responsibility which the Russian Commander-in-Chief assumed in the teeth of public opinion in Russia; but all his scruples had to give way to imperious considerations."

"Russia continued the war, not for the preservation of a heap of ruins, but for a principle, the importance of which for the independence of Europe, is only brought into bolder relief by the successes of the Allies; for Russia once removed from the field of action, where could be the boundary against the verdict of limitation pronounced by the maritime Powers? Now, the defence of this principle ought not to remain concentrated around a heap of stones; it could only be continued by a rational disposal of resistance."

"This result was obtained by the concentration effected on the 9th of September of all the Russian forces on the north side, with the right resting on the formidable fortifications erected there, its left on the Maekenzie ravines. The Russian army keeps that of the Allies hemmed in on the plateau of Balaklava and Sebastopol. It may thus await the undertakings of the Allies in a stronger, more imposing, and more re-assured manner than before."

"By this manoeuvre Prince Gortschakoff has doubled the strength of his army in a strategic point of view, because, concentrated, it has acquired a complete freedom of movement; in a tactical point of view, by the advantage of position beyond the range of siege pieces, and where its field artillery assures conditions of superiority."

"We repeat it, then—by the events of the 8th and 9th of September, the final position of the Russian army on the theatre of war in the Crimea has simplified itself to its advantage. Such is, to our idea, the military bearing of these latter events."

"What will their political importance be? Are we to be allowed to believe that, from a sentiment of humanity, on one side they will be satisfied with laurels, on the other with the respect imposed by the strength of the new position, and shake hands as enemies who respect each other? Those are questions which it is not for us to decide."

"It would only appear to us that, if by the events of the 8th and 9th of September Russia has got out of a bad military dilemma, the Western Powers appear to us to have cut a political Gordian knot which impeded them. It is a phase of a crisis for both parties. We trust that it may prove to be for the advantage of the friends of peace."

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE ALLIED ARMY.

LORD PANMURE has addressed the following telegraphic despatch to General Simpson:—

"War Department, Sept. 12."

"The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol."

"Penetrated by profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, her Majesty has commended me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which she regards this fresh instance of their heroism."

"The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination."

"The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy in the heavy losses which have been sustained; and, while she rejoices in the victory, her Majesty deeply sympathizes with the noble sufferers in their country's cause."

"You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier, in her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave Allies."

"PANMURE."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE ALLIED ARMIES.

IMMEDIATELY after the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Emperor charged the Minister of War to transmit the following despatch to Marshal Pelissier:—"Honour to you! Honour to our brave army! Congratulate all in my name." The Minister added:—"The Emperor charges you to congratulate the English army in his name, on the constant valour and the moral force which it has displayed during this long and trying campaign."

THE CZAR'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.

THE Emperor has issued an order of the day to the army, communicating the fall of Sebastopol.

His Majesty thanks the garrison of Sebastopol for the bravery they have displayed in defending that stronghold to the very last, and declares that he is convinced all the troops of the empire are ready to follow their example, in sacrificing life and everything for the sake of protecting the religion, the honour, and the independence of Russia."

The Emperor adds, that he still relies with confidence upon the firmness and courage of his faithful and attached soldiers to repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian territory, while he excuses the recent failure at Sebastopol by saying there is a line which is impassable even to heroes."

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE ARMY AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

ON the occasion of Lord and Lady Palmerston's visit to Melbourne last week, the inhabitants presented an address, to which his Lordship in the course of his reply said:—

"It was true that the war was at first encumbered by great difficulties. We had long enjoyed repose and peace, and it might easily be supposed that when suddenly required to send a large fleet and army to the other side of the globe, to compete with an enemy, who had, in time of peace, kept up a gigantic war establishment, many difficulties would supervene, and much suffering would be endured. But the last few months had set these matters right. The last accounts received, showed that never was an army in a better physical condition, or more inspired by a noble and gallant spirit, or more prepared for any and every emergency that might arise. The other day an eminent medical man, one of the staff of civilians who had been sent to inspect the hospitals, and to examine into the physical condition of the army, had stated to him that our hospitals may now be regarded as models, and were in as good a condition as if they were in a peace establishment at home. We have now a great triumph; Sebastopol has succumbed to the valour of the Allies. Great struggles must incur great loss on both sides. We have sustained great losses, but it is a consolation to those who have lost relations and friends in this contest, in support of liberty against despotism, that their names will be enrolled in the annals of fame, and will be associated with the imperishable glories of their country. But great and lamentable as our losses are, they are surpassed in magnitude by those of the foe against whom we are patriotically contending. And now one word for the future. Final success must attend our arms. We have security for that in the undaunted valour of the British and allied troops, in the good faith of the Emperor of the French, who is with us heart and soul in this contest; we have additional security in the alliance of the King of Sardinia, whose territory is not so great as either France or England. Yet history reminds us that small states have exercised no inconsiderable influence on the destinies of the world. We remember the important part played by Holland, by Venice, by Genoa—smaller states territorially than the kingdom of Sardinia. Therefore, not despising the lessons of history, but taking courage from the fact of this Sardinian alliance, which, whilst highly honourable to Sardinia, is of the additional importance that it has joined a league against tyranny. With this prospect before us, with the valour of our troops, in union with those of the Emperor of France, nations that have laid aside ancient animosities, and now fighting for a common cause in the truest spirit of good faith, and above all, relying on the justice of our cause, it is impossible to believe that the war can be brought to any other conclusion than that which will secure to Europe safety against the future aggressions of Russia—a peace that shall not only be honourable and satisfactory to the Allies, but which shall rebound to the honour and interests of the country, and justify the great sacrifices by which such a peace shall have been attained."

GENERAL BOSQUET'S MOTHER.—On the reception of the despatch of Pelissier, which attributes in a great measure to General Bosquet the honour of the day of the 8th, a number of persons waited on Madame Bosquet, the General's mother, who resides at Pau, to compliment her, and to congratulate her on her son having, although wounded in the arm, escaped a greater danger. The following message was sent by the Minister of War to the Prefect:—"Inform Madame Bosquet that her son, the General, is going on well, and that he hopes by the next mail to write to his mother with the hand of his contused arm. This good news, dated the 11th, is sent to me by Marshal Pelissier."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ON THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

THE *New York Times* has the following extract from a letter from the Emperor (Napoleon III.) to the Emperor of Austria, held in my presence, on the tactics of the Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I confess myself satisfied mainly in the results. The people of France and England want a feat of arms, and, perhaps, the people of America want to see another Smolensk and Moscow. No! France in 1813 crossed the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. I will now make Russia feel her own wildernesses to meet us on her frontier. There is not a Russian who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the winter from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Perekop that is not acclimated. Whole battalions have been engulfed. The losses, according to their own estimate, rendered to the Emperor, on the last December, amounted to 270,000. The allied troops at that time had not lost one-tenth of that figure. I am content to protect the strategic position of the Crimea on these terms." On another occasion, he observed:—"The Russian peasantry require from two to three years' exposure to the elements before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the peasantry of the Crimea—those whom the Czar has taken many years to create. The land and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle progresses. Our peasantry in a few weeks become staunch troops, and the fire of war, which burns slowly first among our population, increases with rapidity. Again, the Emperor observed:—"It would be folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather make a running sore in her side, from which her strength will melt away. Sebastopol is draining her system. The future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see around them."

SIR GEORGE BROWN ON THE WAR.

ON the occasion of Lieut.-General Sir George Brown's visit to his native county, the inhabitants of Elgin entertained him at a public dinner. It will be remembered that Sir George Brown was one of the brave officers who carried the heights of Alma, where his celebrated charger was killed, pierced with eleven bullets, but the cry of the General, the moment he got on his legs, was, "Forward, brave 23rd, and I will lead you." In reply to the toast proposing his health, Sir George said:—

"I hope the news we have heard this evening (Sept. 11) will prove of great importance, and that we shall be able to do something decisive, for instance, we have been fighting with one arm tied. We have not been able to move the Crimea because we depended upon our ships for every ounce of provisions, and for the moral of forage, and every trace of hay we consumed. It was impossible to move the army to pass the Tchernaya and march upon the Russians, without leaving at least 90,000 men upon the plateau to sustain our position there. We could not leave our ground and enormous matériel there to go out and take it from them; they would not only have got our guns, but they would have got the possession of points of a position which we never could have regained. They would have established themselves upon the high ground in the way we previously established ourselves upon the low ground, and the consequence would have been, that we should have been besieged, instead of besieging them, in our own harbour. We have now got possession of the south side of the harbour, which is, in fact, all the town, and our troops will be able with a small force to maintain the road to Maekenzie's Farm. They will cross the Tchernaya, and we shall be able to fight our enemy upon open ground, whereas before we could only fight them through the town. I may say that till now we were tied by the leg. The Russian army, it must be remembered, has frequently been very superior in number to ours. Mind you, the Russians have not been acting in regard to their army as we have been doing to ours, or as any other state in Europe has been doing; for, while we have been improving our civilisation, mainly, egad, they have been paying no attention to anything but their army. Russia is the most gigantic military power ever seen upon earth. She has an artillery never equalled. Just let me mention, that while we and the French brought our siege trains, consisting of the usual four-inch mortars, why these fellows brought against us guns which threw into my own camp shot of no less weight than ours, while the size of their shells also outmatched ours. In this country of ours, we have fostered the spirit of freedom of opinion; but there is one disadvantage attendant on this. You meet with people sometimes who think they know everything. There are a good many who fancy they know people's business much better than themselves. The consequence of this feeling is, that we have had more great generals and admirals at the clubs and coffee-houses than we have had in the army and navy. It would be no very difficult matter, however, to show that every movement which has been made by that Eastern army there has been good reason for. Let me allude to one or two circumstances connected with these movements. The troops were sent without any specific plan of operations; the only thing they were told was to occupy certain lines at Gallipoli, joining the Strait of Marmora, so as to intercept the Russians coming down and retreating from the Bosphorus. Having done this, the Russians in the mean time crossed the Danube, and set to work in besieging Silistria. Omar Pacha was extremely anxious that we should send troops to Varna. We have been told that they were sent there to die of cholera, in a swamp. I tell you, gentlemen, there was no swamp at Varna at all. Instead of a swamp we had the most beautiful ground you could imagine. It was like the finest English park, with the finest water you could wish. I do not consider, therefore, that we are indebted to the country in the slightest degree for the disease that occurred there, and particularly for this reason—that the troops who had never been at Varna suffered more than those who had been there. And there is another reason. The soldiers of the two fleets which had been lying at Varna suffered twice as much as the troops on shore. Remember, also, that by going to Varna we saved Silistria. The Turks made a very gallant defence there, but it was not the defence that made the Russians raise the siege of Silistria and retire behind the Danube—it was the presence of 70,000 troops at Varna. We are further told that we should have gone two months earlier to the Crimea; but it so happened we could not go. Omar Pacha's army of 60,000 men could not be left to the tender mercies of 150,000 of the enemy. We suffered, no doubt, deeply last winter; and some people say that we should have done better if we had attacked the north side first. This, perhaps, looks pretty plausible; but if we had attempted to lay siege to the north side, we must have had one army to carry on the siege, and another to keep off the enemy. But, independently of that, we could not have safely abandoned our position for two days, as we might have lost the harbour, and thereby our means of obtaining provisions and matériel. The slightest breeze raises such a surf on that coast, that it is rendered impossible for a sailing ship to be effected but at certain points, and the army, I am sure, would have been lost when the gales of November occurred."

EVILS OF A DIVIDED COMMAND.

There has been a small squabble between the Turks and English relating to the road leading by the Marine Heights to Balchelya, which, after having been cut up by Sir Colin Campbell during the winter, was repaired by Omar Pacha to facilitate his retreat in case of a reverse here. It has been again cut across and palisaded by the English; an official correspondence ensued, and the result has been that the Turks have levelled it again and made it fit for traffic; though, owing to the absurd line they followed in constructing some portions of it two months ago, in many places it is too precipitous for artillery to descend without the horses and guns running imminent risk of rolling into the abyss below. This affair is a capital illustration of the confusion which prevails here, the utter want of all unity of action even in the simplest matters. Sentinels are posted by each army, as if it were the only one in the Crimea and the others were interlopers who had no business here. The French cavalry are two miles in advance of the Turks, and, nevertheless, the latter have their sentinels and pickets thrown forward against them, as if they were so many Cossacks. The English, in their turn, repudiate the Turks by cutting a ditch across the road behind them, and throwing out a sentry to *perdue* in front of the entrenchment on the heights, as if Omar Pacha's army were expected to assault it. When with these incidents one couples the fact, that not only are there four Generals-in-Chief, each independent of the others, but that, in the defence of the one position on the Tchernaya, during the recent engagement, the two generals of infantry, French and Sardinian, were independent each of the other, and the cavalry general of both, one cannot help likening the whole business to a fight in the dark, "every man for himself and God for all." If any one supposes that this can go on long, even during the siege, or go on for a single day if a campaign were being carried on in the open field, without catastrophe, he is horribly mistaken.

RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED AT SEBASTOPOL.—The total loss of Russian ships, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, and brigs, smaller vessels, and steamers, amounts to 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

Now the Allied banners float
Above each dreaded moat,
And Victory's trumpet-note
Rings past the Mamelon.
Four nations' flags now sweep
The Malakhoff's high steep,
And are mirrored in the deep,
Beneath which lie his ships,
Buried in a deep eclipse,
With all his glory gone.

For neither hull nor sail
Shall him the more avail
To strike the feeble pale—
As he was wont of yore:
When in Sinope's bay,
Where the fleet at anchor lay,
He rushed upon his prey:—
Oh, 'twas a felon blow
That laid the brave Turko low!
A deed cursed for evermore.

Earthwork, and tower, and fort
Will be the wild-wind's sport,
And in his marble court
The withering weeds shall lie.
Where now the shell and ball
Litter his council hall,
Beneath the shattered wall,
Daylight shall come and peep,
Then, wrapt in midnight deep,
Silence sit watching by.

From the ramparts of the town,
Warriors laurelled with renown,
Do now look idly down

Upon the opposing shore,
Walking with measured tread,
And hurling on the head
Of the trembling foe that fled,
Curses across the bay—
Where he basely slunk away—
Branded coward evermore.

Oh, 'twas a craven's flight,
In the deep dead of night,
By his own consuming light,
To hurry off pell-mell;
In trembling fear to run,
Nor fire a parting gun,
For the victory was won.
While he scampered o'er the bay,
And his wounded left a prey
To the flames that hissed his knell.

Low down the billows under
Lies now his vaulted thunder,
Every plank is split asunder.
Honour our heroes brave!
No more his cannons frown,
Above his hoisted town;
Bastion and fort are down;
And his proud array of ships,
And his guns with fiery lips,
Lie cooling 'neath the wave.

Fallen is the pride that buoyed
Him up, and all destroyed,
While ruin, 'mid the void,
Sits looking o'er the deep.
The boaster's tongue is dumb,
And no more the martial drum
Shall be heard for years to come,
Where his myriads lie crushed;
But all around be hushed
In Desolation's sleep.

And nations now far off,
When they hear his fall shall scoff,
And jeer at Gortschakoff;
Telling how he ran away,
And lit, with trembling hand,
The red destroying brand
That lighted all the land;
Nor waited for the sun,
But in his haste to run
Turning the night to day.

The Crescent and the Cross
Have well avenged the loss
Of the slain in field or fosse,
Whom the nations now deplore.
Each drop of blood we've shed
Has fallen like molten lead
Upon the tyrant's head;
And Gallia, long renowned,
Is with brighter glory crowned
Than her laurels ever bore.

Our children to bequeath
The liberty we breathe,
We did the sword unsheathe
And the scabbard throw away
Vowing we'd rather die
Amid the battle cry,
Than in Russian fetters lie.
And the victory is won,
The glorious deed is done—
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

And in our country's name,
We for our own will clam,
Those weeping heirs of Fame
That are left us by the brave
In hamlet and in hall,
Will attend to every call,
And dry the tears that fall,—
Show them to future foes,
As the bold sons of those
Who did their country save.

TELEGRAPH COURTESIES.—According to the "United Service Gazette," General Pelissier and Le Vaillant, the Minister of War, are schoolfellows, and have always been such close and intimate friends that they tutored each other. The telegraphic communications between them during the siege were of a very amusing character. On one occasion, Pelissier, being a little teased, answered "Tu m'embêtes." The Emperor was very anxious that something should be undertaken on the 18th of June, and Le Vaillant telegraphed to that effect. Pelissier answered "Impossible!" The reply was, "L'Empereur dit qu'il n'y a rien d'impossible." Pelissier rejoined, "Qu'il vienne donc le faire lui-même." The Emperor laughed heartily at the reply.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL UNWITT.—Intelligence has been received in Birmingham of the death of this distinguished officer. He was reported "severely wounded" at the late assault upon Sebastopol; and on Saturday night his family in Birmingham received information of the fatal result.

THE SANTAL INSURRECTION.

The following extract, from an official letter of Mr. Toogood, magistrate of Moorshedabad, may be considered as giving a correct account of the recent disturbances among the Santals, referred to in our last number. The letter is dated Moheshpore, July 15, 1855.

"On arriving at the village of Pules, we found that the whole of it had been looted, and the bungalows built by the railway engineers, who have made this a central station, had been entirely destroyed, together with the whole of their property. Correct information, however, having been received of the rioters having gone to Moheshpore, I requested Captain Birch to proceed with all haste to its protection. My requisition, notwithstanding the long marches and dreadful weather, was readily complied with, and at midnight 29 elephants of the Nawab were loaded with about 200 sepoy, and we proceeded to this place, distant about six miles from Pules, and arrived at dawn of day, and discovered the rioters posted on the banks of a large tank, numbering about 4,000 to 5,000 men.

"Our approach was somewhat sudden, in consequence of our emerging from a cluster of mango trees; still, from the advanced guard of the rioters who retreated from this grove, it was evident they were prepared for us, and on drawing near they fired at us a large number of arrows and some muskets.

"Several other attacks were made on us from different parts of the village, and a determined opposition evinced, which was at last successfully overcome, and in the space of two hours and a half we found ourselves masters of the village and the large residence of Gopal Sing (the husband of Janki Coomaree), which is built of masonry; and at last we succeeded in driving the rioters across the river into the jungle, which is very thick on all sides of us. About 100 rioters are calculated to have been killed in this encounter, and as many, if not more, wounded; but I fear the ringleaders are not to be numbered with the dead. Five sepoy have also been slightly wounded with arrows unpoisoned."

The following is an extract from another letter of the same gentleman, in which he gives an interesting account of the origin and progress of the insurrection. It is dated July 25:—

"This rebellion has been instigated by four brothers, residents of the village of Bhugadhee, by name Kanoo, Sedu, Chand, and Bhyrub, all Manjhees, of whom Sedu and Chand were at home, and the two others in the houses of their father-in-law at Simulchup, Pergunnah not known, in the district of Bhugulpore, about ten miles distant from the place. About two months ago Sedu and Chand went absent, and told the Manjhees or Mundies that a Thacoar had descended in their house, and therefore all should bring a cupful of milk, and present it as an offering. The villagers asked in what form the Thacoar had appeared. They said in a flame of fire. The two brothers also said that on Friday next he would come again, and on that day all should be assembled at their house. The villagers, in obedience to the orders of Sedu and Kanoo, took milk every day to their house, which was placed before the Thacoar, and it was reported that the milk used to rise up, and was thus a proof of the Thacoar's presence. Sometimes, when a man was doubted, his cup of milk was declared to be of a bluish colour, and he was then pronounced to be untrue to Thacoar, and the offering was refused. When Friday came, all the villagers went to see the Thacoar at Sedu and Kanoo's house, and were told by the brothers that the Thacoar had not come that day, but would on the fifteenth day of the moon, which would be about fifteen days hence. Sedu showed them two printed books, and two pieces of paper, and a small knife, and said these things were sent by the Thacoar, who had said they should be King, that only one anna should be paid for each oxen plough and two annas for a buffalo plough, that their creditors should not be paid, and that in future only one pie for rupee per annum should be paid as interest; that the English were to be driven out of the country, and water only would come out of their guns, &c. Before the fifteenth day of the moon came, Sedu began to collect all the Santals together in his house at Bhugadhee, they came with bow and arrows, swords, axes, and drums; Sedu's other two brothers who were at Simulchup also collected men and joined him at Bhugadhee; and the force amounted to about 10,000 men. The Darogah of Digheah having received information of all this, went with about eight or ten Burkundazes to Pauckkatta, which is three miles distant from Bhugadhee, and was met there by about 500 Santals under Sedu; he sent for the Darogah, and asked him why he had not presented himself before, in accordance with the perwannah which he had issued to him; the Darogah replied that he was absent from his Thannah. Sedu then ordered the Santals to surround the police, and with his own hands cut off the head of the Darogah, and the Burkundazes were killed by his followers. He then proceeded to murder all who would not follow him, and plunder and burn their villages. Chand Manjee, it appears, remained at home, whilst Sedu, Kanoo, and Bhyrub led the rebels. At Moheshpore Sedu received a musket-shot on the wrist of his right hand, and Kanoo and Bhyrub received a shot in the abdomen and back respectively, but none of these wounds are of a serious nature. Sedu was carried away from Moheshpore on a charpoy, after the flight at Moheshpore, and the four brothers returned to the Bhugadhee with four elephants and a quantity of plunder, and have since remained at home. About 12 o'clock yesterday, some of the Santals came running back to Bhugadhee, and said that Kanoo was shot and had died. Sedu and the other two brothers hearing of this fled to the hills, taking with them as much as they could of the plundered property."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SNAKE CAPTURED.

The American papers of August 13 announce the capture of a great water snake on that day in the Silver Lake, near Perry Village, New York. Our readers will no doubt defer placing entire credence in the story till it obtains further corroboration; but such as it is, we print it for their edification. According to the account, it seems that on the previous day, this monster came to the surface, displaying a length of body of thirty feet. On the morning of the 13th, all were on the alert. At nine o'clock, the snake appeared between the whaler's boat and the shore. He lay quiescent on the surface, and the whaler's boat moved slowly towards him, Mr. Smith, of Covington, pointing his patent harpoon. On reaching within ten feet of the snake, the iron whistled in the air, and went deep into his body. Instantly the whole length of the snake lashed the air, and he darted off towards the upper part of the lake, almost dragging the boat under water by his movement. Line was given him, and in half-an-hour his strength seemed much exhausted. The whaler then went ashore and gradually hauled the line in. When within fifty feet of the shore the snake showed renewed life, and with one dart nearly carried off the whole line; but he was dragged slowly ashore, amid excitement unexampled in the district. Four or five ladies fainted on seeing the snake, who, although ashore, lashed his body into tremendous folds, and then straightened himself out in agony with a noise that made the earth tremble. The harpoon had penetrated a thick muscular part eight feet from his head. He is 69 feet 8 inches in length, and has a most disgusting look. A slime a quarter of an inch thick covers his body, and if removed is instantly replaced by exudation. The body is variable in size. The head is the size of a full-grown calf. Within eight feet of the head, the neck gradually swells to the thickness of a foot in diameter. It then tapers down, and again gradually swells to a diameter of two feet in the centre, giving about six feet girth. It then tapers off towards the tail, and ends in a fin, which can expand in fan shape three feet across or close in a sheath. Double rows of fins are alternately placed along the belly. The head is most singular. The eyes are large, staring, and terrific, with a transparent membrane attached to the lids, protecting the eye without impeding the vision. No gills appear. The mouth is like that of the fish called a "sucker." It can stretch so as to swallow a body a foot and a half in diameter. There are no teeth; a bony substance, extending in two parallel lines, covered the upper and lower part of the head. The sides and back are dusky brown, the belly is dirty white. Although sinuous, like a snake, there are hard knot-like substances along the back. The harpoon is still in him. He lies in the water, confined with ropes, which keep his body in a curve, so that he cannot get away. He can use his head and tail, with which he stirs the water all around. When he rears his head (which he generally keeps under water) he presents a fearful aspect. In expanding his mouth, he exhibits a blood-red cavity, horrible to look at, and the air rushes forth with a heavy short puff.

BREAD RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—During several evenings towards the end of last week, crowds of persons assembled in the market-place and elsewhere for the purpose of joining in demonstrations that have been celebrated since the fall of Sebastopol. On Friday night the crowd consisted of several thousand persons, and a breach of the peace being apprehended, the police interfered to disperse them. A number of the most lawless went to the end of the market-place and broke the plate-glass windows of Mr. Annibal, baker. After this the mob proceeded to other bakers' shops and committed depredations. On Saturday night the magistrates issued orders for a number of special constables to hold themselves in readiness should further violence be attempted; an extra number of the borough police were also sent out, and every means adopted so that a stop might be put to any further outbreaks in the town. The county authorities were also equally vigilant, special constables being sworn in, and the regular police strengthened.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR READING.

A FATAL collision, caused by a degree of negligence on the part of an engine-driver, now dead, occurred on Wednesday, the 12th inst., on the London and South-Eastern Railway. A pilot or empty engine, was sent to Guildford to take up a train there; and James Crossley, a man of considerable experience, and hitherto of remarkable steadiness, was appointed as the driver. This man, without waiting for any directions, without inquiring into the condition of the points which were to conduct the engine on to the up-line, without even waiting for the regular stoker, immediately started off. Contrary to the invariable rule, moreover, he refused to let the lamps be lighted until they should get to Wokingham. Both he, and a man named Ferguson, who acted as stoker, knew that a train from London was due at 7.35, and must infallibly be on the down line. At a place called Hathaway's Farm, about a mile and a quarter from Reading, the engine and the down train, the latter of which was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, came into collision. The train consisted of a first-class carriage, a second-class, a compound carriage, including both first and second, and a luggage-van. The two opposing engines were dashed to pieces; the luggage-van and the second-class carriage were demolished; but the first-class carriage did not sustain any material damage. Mr. Hathaway, the possessor of the farm already mentioned, and a farm-labourer, saw the collision, and both hastened to the spot. Joseph Crossley, the engineer of the pilot engine, was found dead at the foot of the embankment, having an oil-can in his hand, with which he had just been oiling the engine. Three other persons (travellers) were killed; Ferguson was severely injured; and seven others were fearfully wounded, one of whom has since died. An inquest was held on Monday last, when the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Joseph Crossley, in reference to the deaths of William Thomas Fynmore, Christopher Bilton, Sarah Norton, and Francis Beart, and that the said Joseph Crossley killed and slayed himself." They recommended that a man be kept constantly to attend solely to the signals.

PARISIAN REJOICINGS AT THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—On Thursday night, the 13th inst., Paris was illuminated in a more general manner than for many years. The Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Elysee Bourbon, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, the various ministries and embassies, the Bank, the Bourse, the various ministries, and the theatres, were one blaze of illumination. Long lines of light ran along the upper part of the Tuileries, and displayed every portion of the architecture of the quaint old building. The Hotel de Ville was exceedingly fine; square stands of light being arranged all along the edifice in front; whilst above were the names of the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and the Tchernaya in gas, with a grand transparency in the centre, representing the fall of Sebastopol. The towers of Notre Dame were most conspicuous objects, all the upper part being encircled with lines of coloured lights. The Hotel of the Minister of the Interior was one blaze. The Hotel of Foreign Affairs, and that of the President of the Legislative Corps, also presented a most brilliant appearance, their light piercing through the thick foliage by which they are in part surrounded. The embassy of England was very tastefully lit up, the letters N and V being marked out in gas at each side, under an imperial and royal crown. The embassies of Austria and Prussia were both illuminated with lanterns on the old pyramidal stands, which from time immemorial have served in France in times of public rejoicing. The Arc de Triomphe stood out at the western side of the metropolis, with its summit in lines of fire, as Notre Dame did in the east. The poorer parts of Paris were in general more brilliant than the more aristocratic quarters, and the Faubourg St. Antoine was more generally and more tastefully lit up than the Faubourg St. Germain or the Faubourg St. Honoré.

We regret to learn that Captain Wolesley, 90th Light Infantry, who made the drawing of the plan of the battle of the Tchernaya, published in the "Illustrated Times" of the 8th inst., has been severely wounded in the left cheek, and also in the leg. He is progressing favourably, though the hole in his cheek is a truly formidable one, being large enough to contain a cork.

THE VINES of Albano, Marino, Ariccia, Genzano, Castel Gandolfo, Tivoli, &c., all a short distance from Rome, are said to be destroyed by blight.

THE REV. DR. HALE, who had the honour of twice preaching before the Royal family at St. Cloud, has been presented by her Majesty with a very valuable diamond ring.

THE RIVER TYNE COMMISSIONERS have let the contracts for the improved marine walks to Mr. Sawten. On the north pier, the amount contracted for is 1,400 feet; on the south, 2,800 feet. The total cost of both piers will be about £166,000, to be completed in five years.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, during his late visit to Mr. Matheson, M.P. for Inverness, felt himself strong enough to go out with his gun, and bag his thirty brace of grouse and black game of a forenoon.

THE LEADING PAISLEY MANUFACTURERS are about to remove their business to Glasgow. Paisley will form one of the large industrial suburbs, but the counting-houses and ware-rooms are to be transferred to the Scotch centre of commerce.

MAQUIS SAULI, the Sardinian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany, has arrived at Turin with all the members of the Legation.

THE LONDONDERRY estates of Mr. Sealey Alexander, consisting of about 8,000 acres, and yielding a gross profit rent of £4,752 a year, are doomed to be sold on the 15th of November next.

THE ROYAL DOMAINS on Decide now comprise the properties of Balmoral, Birkhall, and Abergeldie, the three forming one compact estate on the south side of the river.

THE DUKE DI BIVONA, who was lately insulted by the Neapolitan police, has arrived in Paris with his family.

REV. DR. VAUGHAN, lately appointed titular bishop of Plymouth, was solemnly consecrated on Saturday last, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton—his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman officiating.

OTHO of Greece, like Ferdinand of Naples, holds faithfully to the Czars, and each must have heard with pain of the destruction of that fleet, which they hoped one day to see in the Greek waters, and on the coast of Italy.

LORD RAGLAN, according to a report in circulation, which comes from good authority, left his widow the large sum of £50,000.

THE CASES OF CHOLERA in Genoa up to the last accounts were 1,040, of which 590 were fatal. In the province of Voghera there were 3,666 cases, and 1,975 deaths.

THE PROSPECT of being without the usual supply of flax from Russia has led to an extensive breadth of land being planted with it in Scotland, and there is now the prospect of a good deal being done in the north to make up for the deficiency which may be otherwise felt.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Minister at Vienna, has received orders to be at Warsaw on the 21st, to meet the Emperor Alexander, who will arrive there on the 22nd or 23rd.

THE SARDINIANS have begun the railway earthworks from the Woronzow road to Radikol.

FIVE HUNDRED WIVES, within the Bradford Union, have been deserted by their husbands, with 1,017 children, involving an annual expenditure in relief of nearly £20,000.

AN OFFICER on being admitted by the Sovereign to the highest class of our military Order of the Bath is mulcted in the sum of £164 lrs. 4d. This amount is divided with great appearance of impartiality among seven officials.

THE NEW BARRACKS for the MILITIA at Colchester are progressing. The buildings will form six rows of huts, intersected by six carriage ways. In each of the soldiers' huts, which are 38 feet long by 20 feet wide, there will be an entrance at either end; and each will contain 10 windows. Those to be occupied by the officers will be divided into four compartments, each with a separate entrance, thus giving a distinct lodging place to each officer.

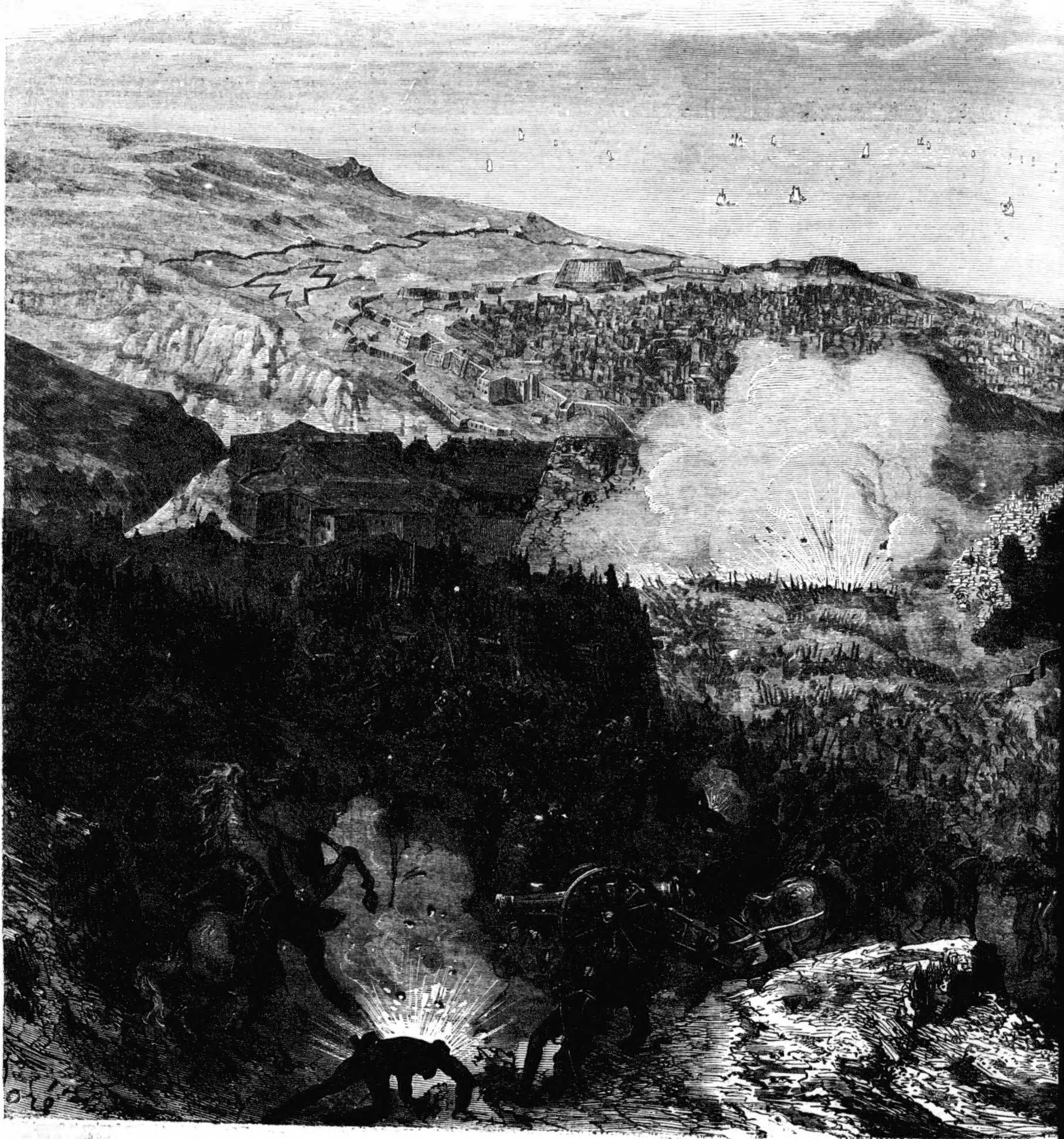
THE DUKE OF MONTFENSTER has denied he ever said that the object of his visit to the Count de Chambord, was political, or in the interest of the Bourbon family.

A SCOTCH gentleman in San Francisco has organised a military company of his fellow-countrymen, who are to be dressed in complete Highland garb, and has sent to Edinburgh for the uniform, at a cost of 500 dollars.

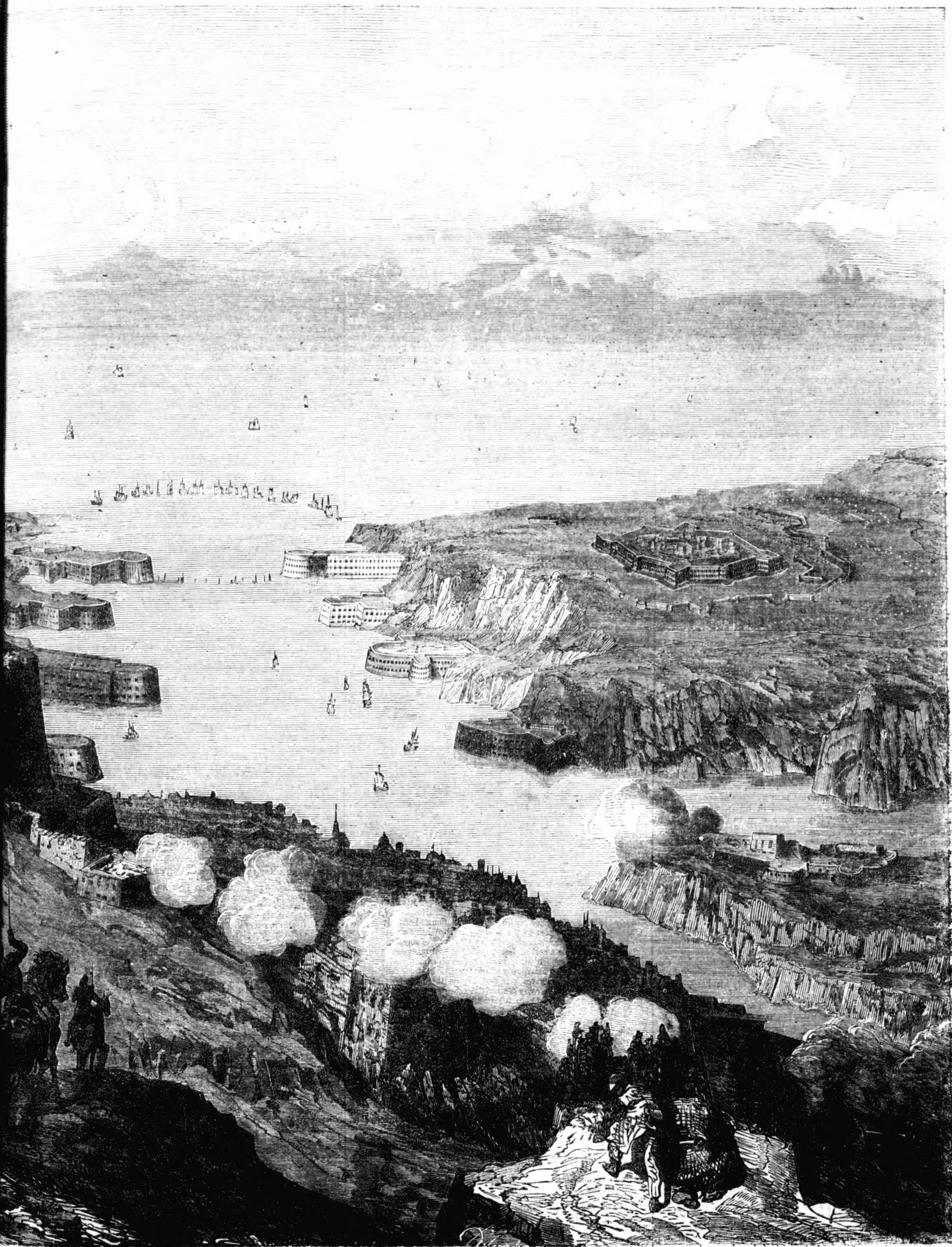
THE ST. PETERSBURG Government is said to be bent on the creation of a fleet of screw steamers of war, to the want of which is now attributed their humiliating inactivity both in the Baltic and the Black Sea.

MAJOR THE HON. L. CURZON, Assistant Military Secretary to General Simpson, left Balaklava on the 11th, with the despatches and details of the fall of Sebastopol in the Telegraph steamer, direct for Marseilles.

VICE-ADMIRAL BROAD, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces of France in the East, is by imperial decree raised to the rank of admiral.



SEBASTOPOL.—ATTACK ON THE



MALAKHOFF JUNE 18.—(DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.)

In our next Number, we shall publish some highly interesting Engravings of the various important incidents connected with the Capture of Sebastopol, and also the commencement of a Series of Views of the Present Aspect of the East Russian Stronghold in the Black Sea.

These Engravings will be from sketches by Captain Crealock, 90th Light Infantry; Lieut. Harvey, 77th Regiment; and Julian Portch, Esq.; and the publication of them will be continued from week to week.

In our last Number was given a large and elaborately finished Panoramic View, extending across two pages of the paper, of the Town, Forts, and Harbour of Sebastopol, with no less than eighty references to places of importance.

In No. 7 of the "Illustrated Times" was published a companion Print to the above, consisting of a representation of the entire Crimea, and showing all the various towns, military stations, &c., in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, with the whole line of road to the Isthmus of Perekop.

The whole of the back Numbers of the "Illustrated Times" are kept on sale.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

A GREAT SOCIAL QUESTION.

ELSEWHERE we do our best to present our readers with the latest speculation on the progress of the war which our necessity of going to press early permits. In all other matters but the war there is a dead lull just now. Journalists are at their wit's end for topics, for, though an ingenious race, they are dependant, like other workmen, on the raw material. "The art of saying things finely," observes MACAULAY, in his harsh notice of DRYDEN in the "History," "is of no use when you have nothing to say."

However, we need not languish altogether in intellectual poverty. We know one question of the day—which is beyond all others in the deepest sense, the question of the day—and which does not excite half the attention it ought. It is a question that requires discussion, over and over again. It is the question raised by the throwing open of the Indian appointments to competition. For, the problem involved is, no other than how to get your able men! How to ascertain the fitness of men for public employment! It is obvious that upon the success of this experiment an enormous deal depends, and as it gradually extends itself from one department of life to another, it must cause great changes. All Reform Associations—all democratic movements, are, at bottom, attempts on the part of mankind to find able rulers—since these can in no way be dispensed with,—let civilisation progress as fast as it likes.

It is complained that men are put into places of trust and power from mere favouritism, and that national dishonour results from the incapacity of persons thus appointed. The selfish instincts of mankind obviously lead to this, and it is not confined to the state alone. The merchant, the broker, the ship-owner—all serve their "connections" when they can. Young Mr. Higg, the banker's son, learns his business at the expense of clerks who ought to be promoted, if promotion went by talent. Any man-of-the-world, in business, will tell you this. But then, the public has a tolerable security for the things not going too far among those classes. Complete and ridiculous favouritism would make a house soon bankrupt. But a Ministry does not risk so much; nor anything like it. If it loses an army, and a hubbub arises, it "resigns," till the affair blows over. So that the problem is—can we devise a machinery to counteract this tendency, or are we to go on, trusting to chance and time?

The difficulty involved is a peculiarly modern one. In ancient times in Europe, a man of parts had a very good chance. WOLSEY under the Tudors,—BECKET under the Plantagenets—are instances that show that neither poverty nor obscurity kept men down. The Church was open to competent men, on all hands. And, besides, the work of that time was such as gave a superior man a chance of showing himself immediately. Any man conspicuous in battle, was at once a man to be honoured. Nay, if you come even to the Fine Arts, a minstrel of genius received, proportionately, quite as much honour as a poet of genius does now. WILLIAM the Conqueror's minstrel figures as a landholder in Domesday Book. But what is still more important than all this is, that the leading families, from the King down, were personally and mentally the true leaders of Europe, and that there was no need of this controversy at all.

Now, our modern life with its cultures,—its book culture, its quiet, its commerce, its property system, and so forth, opens an entirely new scene. A donkey in power has a much better chance now! The fact is, he can carry on the machine with less brains,—because the consequences of failure do not come home to him in such a terrible manner. Individuality is lost, and instead of a man we have an office responsible to us. It is not Geoffrey Fitz-Urse who fails, but the War Department. Whereas, of old, Geoffrey's failure would have been an awful matter, and his lands and probably his head, would have been shorn off him, instant.

Times, then, being changed, the question arises, how are you to know where to look for able men—when it has become more difficult to give ability its chance? Education—observe here—separates classes more effectually than difference of rank in old times. The want of culture it is almost impossible to get over;—it is obvious that the ablest rude unmannered man could not now take part in European politics. How would he impress himself on the powers of the world? How would he manage Nesselrode and Buol? This is because book-cultivation has so much superseded the old training—which was an education, mark you, of its kind, but which our changes have superseded. We are obliged, therefore, to try—by the way of "examinations"—what abilities men have, using knowledge (in its limited sense of book-knowledge) as a test. This brings us to the root of the whole matter.

The matter in dispute is how far knowledge—say of classics, or science, or modern letters—is a test of a man's being fit for Government or employments belonging to Government. Would an "examination" have secured to you a Clive or a Marlborough? Was not Sir WALTER SCOTT rather a dunce at school, and did not he prove the head of the world of letters?

To reason fairly, we must first accept the necessities of the case—those modern necessities, arising from modern changes, which we have dwelt on above. The world is cultivated, and cannot dispense with cultivation. FRANKLIN could never have obtained employment in high offices, had he not studied letters in his youth, and raised himself thereby. Had there been a system of examinations in his country, who doubts that he would have prepared himself, and

acquitted himself admirably? Again, though some great men have shown a distaste for books, others (and the greatest) have had a marked love for them, and a marked fitness for dealing with them. ALEXANDER the Great is an example. JULIUS CÆSAR was thoroughly literary; so was FREDERICK the Great. NAPOLEON was distinguished in mathematics. It would seem that real abilities are fit for anything; that men of great powers can master knowledge as they would master anything else.

It is not fair to object that neither CHARLEMAGNE nor MAHOMET could read and write. To argue fairly, you must tell us what they would have done in a reading and writing age. The great man of one century would be the great man of another century,—though a different one.

But, it may be asked, don't we run a risk of "plucking" a great man, and letting through mediocrities? A great man may be indolent in his youth or even dissipated, and be beaten in writing Latin or comic sections by a mediocritically diligent. To this we answer, that a great man usually feels his powers, and if he knows that a certain examination will open the way for him to action, he will prepare for it. But the fact is, we must legislate for the many and leave something to chance. Nature, after all, cannot be put down, and transcendent capacity will find its way somehow,—never fear. SCALIGER would have been SCALIGER, if there had not been a university in Europe; but it would be a great mistake to neglect universities on the chance of an occasional SCALIGER.

For the mass of good, working, able men,—the system is the very thing. Take poor young Lieutenant BELLOR, of the French Navy, who perished two years since in the Polar Sea,—one of the most distinguished officers of his time. He owed everything to the examination system in France, which enabled him to win his appointment at the Naval School. It was a prize essay which first stimulated Dr. CHALMER to distinguish himself. There may be a generous as well as a base competition,—the competition for a lady's favour at a tournament, and the competition of a tradesman for brute greed.

We have never written a line, and never will, tending to set up mechanical contrivances over the great forces of Nature. We know well that education can develop, but that it can never create. We know that a still better way to get able men, than examinations, would be by having noble natures in leading places, to attract by their natural affinity. But we are now dealing with a difficulty—with what means we can command: and we must not neglect such contrivances as circumstances put into our hands. On this and kindred topics our readers shall hear us again.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

GORTSCHAKOFF must go, *nolens volens*—he must quit the northern halt of Sebastopol, to which, according to the Russian organ *Le Nord*, he retreated with such consummate strategic talent. By the way, how is it that the King of Belgium, connected with this country by marriage, and having some slight interest in our success, owing to the receipt of a certain annual pension which you and I, my good friend Brown, help to defray—how is it, I ask, that this "strictly neutral" monarch allows a most decidedly pro-Russian journal to be published in his capital city? Rumours are current that Gortschakoff has received instructions to capitulate, and to depart at once, provided he is allowed to march out unmolested with his arms and baggage. I cannot conceive that such terms will be accepted by our Government. For twelve months, within a few days, we have been freely expending our blood and our money to carry a certain point; the greater part of our effort is accomplished, it is universally agreed that the rest must follow, and we are therefore in the position to dictate terms, not to listen to them, unless they be most advantageous. From all that we have seen and heard of the Russians, we are not disposed to regard them as the most magnanimous and generous of enemies. When Prince Gortschakoff offers to deliver up the north side of Sebastopol, depend upon it, it is simply because he finds he cannot hold it much longer; and should he be permitted to walk out on his own terms, he will join Liprandi, and we should then have two armies to fight in the open field instead of one. Pelissier's various despatches have been much praised for their generous mention of our assistance (his dating from "Brancion Redoubt" was deliciously French and theatrical!), and General Simpson's few honest, modest words have been equally commended. The return of killed and wounded officers has been received, bringing its burden of sorrow to many an English mansion in town and country. The despatch containing the names of the privates, which will sadden far more numerous though humbler homes, is yet on its way. From an admirable analysis of the return which appeared in the "Globe," I perceive that the contest was carried on by a force equal to about three divisions, or one-half the strength of our infantry then before Sebastopol, and that we lost precisely the same number of officers killed as at the Alma, just twelve months ago! At Balaclava, the news was received with the greatest joy, and a large bonfire was lighted, the materials for which had been collected just a year ago, when tidings of the capture of the town were daily anticipated! There is a talk of ordering a day of general thanksgiving. It would be a good measure, but there should be an improvement in our way of holding jubilee. With our closed shops, rigid cessation of not only business but amusement, jingling church-bells, and deserted streets, one can scarcely distinguish the rejoicing from the humiliation. Persons receiving daily wages, too, are losers by the arrangement. All this should be provided for, and a real festival indulged in by all classes of society.

There seems to be a sort of feeling prevalent that many ladies are out with the Crimean expedition, and it is the fashion among young Belgravia belles to talk enthusiastically of what would be their delight were they enabled to go. The truth is, that beyond three or four sergeants' wives, the only females in camp are Lady Paget and the wife of one other officer, a Mrs. Doherty. Camp life is utterly unfitted even for the most strong-minded Miss Martineau-ish females, much more for delicate girls; they are necessarily exposed to sights and scenes which are totally unfitted for them, and lose much of that feminine tenderness which is their greatest charm. Mrs. Russell, who joined the redoubtable "Billy," while he was on his *congé* in Therapia, is reported to have been so astonished with her experience since she moved with her husband to the camp, that she is at once returning home.

Mr. Wood, late correspondent of the "Morning Herald" at the seat of war, finding that Messrs. Routledge have had the start of him with Mr. Russell's "Letters," has woven his Experiences into a detailed narrative form; in which they will shortly be published by Messrs. Longman.

Whether it be due to the new cant phrase "Administrative Reform," or to the old one, "the march of intellect," I know not, but at all events Government have just sanctioned one good measure, and that is the appointment of a corps of instruction in musketry, who are to "teach the young idea how to shoot" in real earnest. They will have head-quarters at Hythe, where they themselves will be perfected in the art of musketry, and from thence they will be despatched to the various regiments, receiving fixed extra allowances, and having as their sole duty the familiarising of the men with their weapons.

Mr. Albert Smith's fourth season of "Mont Blanc" terminated on Saturday last; and before dismissing his audience (which, by the way, crowded the room as though it were the first instead of the 1,155th time of the entertainment), he addressed them in a very sensible and appropriate speech. *Apropos* of the late Mr. Mathews "At Home," he said:—

"It is very difficult in an address of this kind to keep quite clear of anything that may be construed into an expression of egotism or conceit—in fact, indicating that most terrible of all bores upon hearers—talking about yourself. You will, I trust, acquit me of this vanity presently, even after hearing the following

extract. I bought, by chance, at a bookstall, the other day, a volume of 1875, named which was the libretto of one of the celebrated 'Mathews' entertainments.' It was called the 'Mail-Coach Adventures,' and is a memoir of Mr. Mathews that preceded it, I was amused by this remark:—'That one man should have it in his power to please for forty nights successively, is almost incredible. Still, it is no less strange than true!' Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have told you the same story, in the same room, up to this evening, eleven hundred and fifty-five times. I was never so fortunate as to hear Mr. Mathews, but from what I have heard of him, I should imagine I am no more to be compared to him than Mr. Waverley Belleville, the light comedian of the Theatre Royal, St. James, is to the Charles Mathews of our own days. Let me endeavour to suggest to you, then, how this singular success—as astonishing to myself as it is to everybody else—has been obtained. I attribute it to two causes—firstly, to studying your amusement, and secondly, your comfort in a practical, straightforward manner."

He then proceeded to give his own opinion of the cause of his success, stating that he had endeavoured to preserve amusement from degenerating into bore, that time had always been punctually kept, that during four years, under every circumstance of health and spirits, the lecture had always been regularly given, and never abridged of an important sentence, and above all, that he had endeavoured and succeeded in extinguishing the usual harpydom of "booking places" and seeing box-keepers. About this last point, he stated a curious statistical fact, that since the entertainment commenced, nearly 400,000 persons had attended it, and that had one-half of these taken bills at a penny each, the profits would have been above £800! Mr. Smith concluded by wishing his audience good-night, stating that he trusted to meet them again before Christmas with fresh matter for their amusement.

By the way, *apropos* of Albert Smith, did you hear of Jerrold's last bout about him? On the great Albert entering a room where several *littérateurs* were assembled, a would-be-facitious youth hailed him with "Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains." "Ay," said Douglas, who was present, "ay, and Albert half-crowned him long ago!"

I regret to see in the papers the death of Miss Minna Tatham, a young lady whose poem, the "Dream of Pythagoras," published about a year ago, was highly commended by the principal reviews.

Vauxhall Gardens have been opened for a short season, under the management of the great English Barnum, Mr. E. T. Smith. Umbrella-makers struck for wages at the news, knowing it to be the signal for wet weather, and they were right. Each evening has been devoted to a *fête*, "celebrating" some public event of recent date. Roebuck's Committee, the withdrawal of the Beer Bill, the taking of Sebastopol, have all been commemorated by the display of thousands of extra lamps, and the consumption of rack punch.

Drury Lane finishes its operatic season at the end of the month, and opens with a grand Egyptian drama, with Miss Glyn as the heroine. Mr. Charles Mathews will be the stage manager. The Adelphi will be closed on the 29th for a week, and will re-open with Mr. Hudson in "Rory O'More." Meanwhile, all London is flocking to see Mr. Anderson at the Lyceum, who, besides being the best master of puffing and bill-sticking, is really an admirable conjuror.

Paul and Bates, O most puissant Editor! are committed for trial; yet tricky would seem to be eternal—"almost one of the institutions of the country!" Listen to its latest phase: Twenty-four hours after the arrival of the telegraphic despatch from General Simpson announcing the fall of Sebastopol, London was thunderstruck by the following mendacious advertisement, which I cut bodily from the columns of the Times:—

THE STORMING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL
and the RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—The Editor of the Illustrated London News begs to inform the public that he has received telegraphic despatches from J. Crowe, Esq., and Edward Goodall, Esq., artists specially sent by the proprietors of the Illustrated London News, stating that they were in such a position as gave them a good opportunity of seeing the great victory by the Allied Armies over the Russians, and that their drawings will arrive by next mail. The proprietors of the Illustrated London News beg to announce that these drawings will be engraved and published immediately on receipt.—Two sheets, 5d. Office, 198, Strand.

As all the world, except perhaps the know-nothing portion of it, to whom the above is presumed to be addressed, are perfectly aware that the telegraph is in the exclusive use of the Government, and that the transmission of private intelligence is strictly prohibited, the temerity of the editor of your illustrious contemporary is certainly somewhat startling, especially in a paper which three short months ago (it was before the repeal of the stamp) boasted itself with inflated self-importance "almost one of the institutions of the country!" The cheap illustrated newspapers seem to have put this self-styled "institution" to its shifts, when, in its (vain?) efforts to regain its lost popularity, it descends to such *charlatannerie* as this!—not to use the harsher-sounding but more expressive English word! How many a bleeding heart in anxious English homes would have given untold gold for one word as to the state of its nearest and dearest, now perhaps wounded and suffering in that far-distant land, by that telegraph which this person, with such reckless audacity, thus profanes to his own petty purposes! Secured "such a position!"—as if it had been a mere city procession or Hyde Park review! Such an exhibition, you will agree with me in thinking, is creditable neither to the head nor the heart of him who could be guilty of such an enormity.

A would-be witty friend suggested that possibly the "position" secured by your contemporary's correspondents, was a *free admission for two to the spectacle at Cremorne!* I recommended him to carry his ponderous joke to that asylum for mendacious dulness—the "Comic Times."

SIR CHARLES NAPIER is to be presented with a piece of plate by the burgesses of Portsmouth, the subscription from each person being restricted to a shilling.

THE DUCHESS OF GENOA has sent 1,000fr. to the committee for the Piedmontese army in the Crimea.

LORD PANMURE has intimated to Lord Hardinge that two regiments of the Foreign Legions, are now entirely at his disposal for field service.

EARL GIFFORD, son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is a candidate for the representation of Totness, in place of Lord Seymour, with whose political opinions he sympathises.

DR. BARTH has arrived at Tripoli from Timbuctoo, after having passed five years in accomplishing his perilous journey.

STRAHAN, PAUL, and BATES, will not, as was expected, be tried at the Old Bailey during the present but next session.

MR. CHARLES BRAHAM has been engaged at the Italian Opera, Lisbon, as primo tenore assoluto.

MADAME RACHEL appeared on the 3rd inst., as Camille in "Les Hérétiques," and on the 4th, as Phedre, at the Metropolitan Theatre in New York, and made a great impression.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT at Rio, has approved of a bill, making provision for payment of prize-money to Lord Dundonald.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE NAPIER, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment, died at Geneva on the 6th inst., in his 72nd year.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has offered a prize of 3,000fr. to the author of the best history of the reign of the Archdukes Albert and Isabella.

LORD ABERDEEN, as Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, has addressed a letter to Dr. Paul of that city, in which he reiterates his adverse opinion to the proposed union of King's and Marischal Colleges.

GENERAL CANROBERT, on being tendered a Marshal's baton by the Emperor of the French, declined the distinction, lest its acceptance might diminish the lustre of Marshal Pelissier's glory.

MR. COBURN, it is said, is preparing to evacuate the West Riding, and to retire upon Stockport.

GENERAL CANROBERT has been sent to Vienna on a mission by the French Government, whither, it is positively asserted, Lord Westmoreland will not return in the capacity of ambassador.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW is still edited by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, and not by the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, the son-in-law of the late Dr. Arnold, as has been asserted in some quarters.

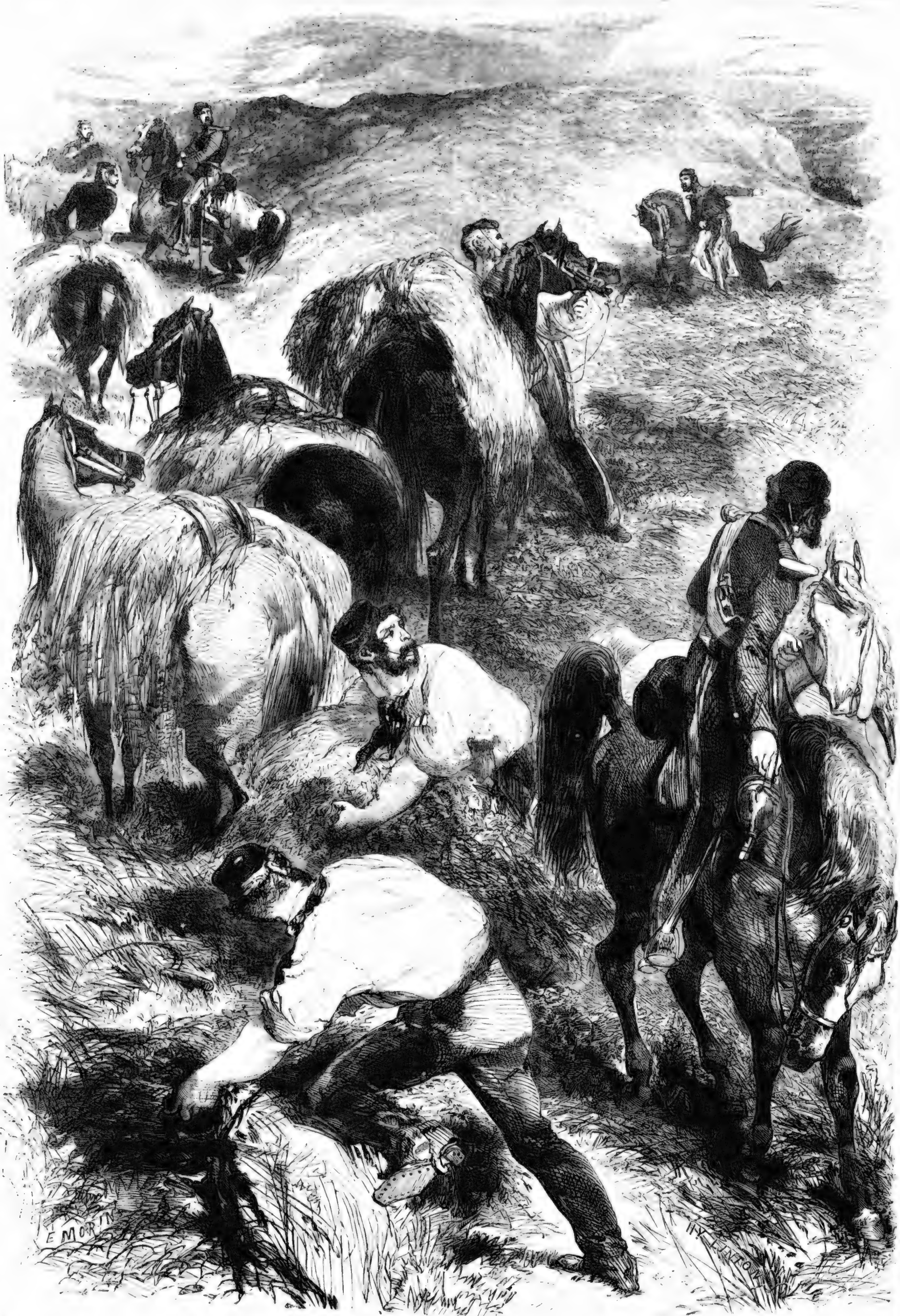
THE MANUSCRIPT of Mr. Macaulay's new volumes is "in the hands of the printer," and will be published before Christmas.

TWENTY THOUSAND muskets for the English army have been ordered at St. Etienne, and a large number of carbines for Turkey.

THE RUSSIAN forces in the Crimea, before the taking of Sebastopol, are stated to have amounted to 166,000 infantry, artillery, and engineers, and 16,000 cavalry, exclusive of the 10,000 men at Perekop.

THE ROEBUCK testimonial now counts among its subscribers Lord Palmerston and Sir John Pakington.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—"Goramighty bless Massa Wilberforce!" exclaimed the negro of the great emancipator, "he hab a white face, but he hab a black heart."



ENGLISH CAVALRY GATHERING HAY IN THE CRIMEA.



LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE CONFERRING THE ORDERS OF THE BATH.

INVESTITURE OF THE BATH IN THE CRIMEA.

(Described by our Artist.)

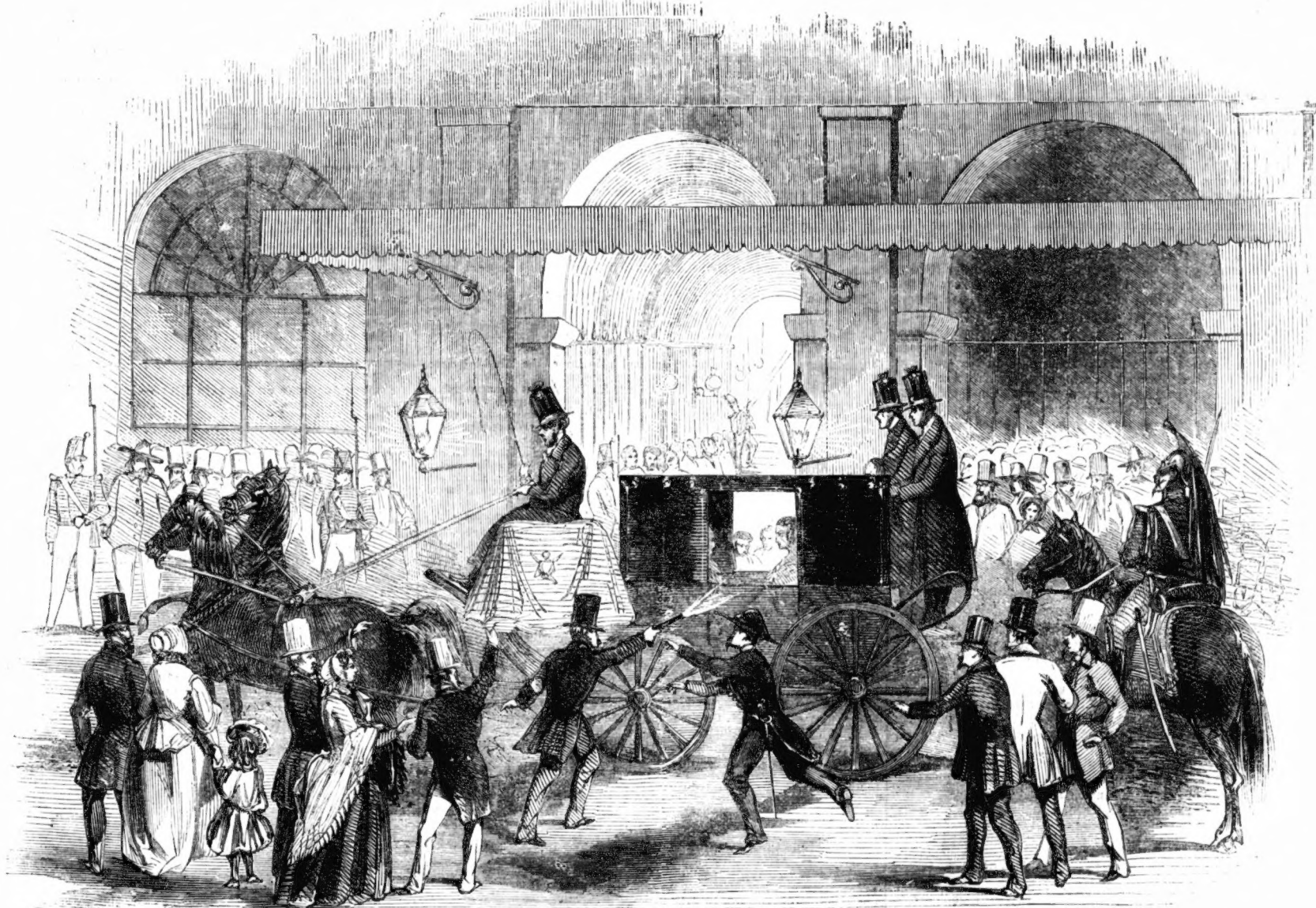
Camp of the Light Division before Sebastopol.

I SEND you a sketch of the distribution, by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, of the Orders of the Bath to the various officers who had served in the Crimea, and will give you an account of it in the approved penny-a-liner style. Some time previous to the commencement of the ceremony, the courtyard at the back of head-quarters was crowded with officers of all grades and costumes, and the costume now is varied indeed; they seem trying to rig out the poor passive officers in every possible fashion. Let

the style be ever so ugly or unbecoming, they must wear it. The costumiers have even gone back to the days of the Third George, and one of the dresses is that of a yeoman of the guard at that period—chimney-pot hat, short skirts, black tassels, black ribbon, and all.

At about one o'clock, a regiment of the Guards marched in, accompanied by its band, and took up its position at the front, or, strictly speaking, the back, of the house, and formed two lines down each side of the portico; then a regiment of Lancers formed a line round the courtyard, and within their lines stood foot soldiers of the various divisions. Soon after all this was arranged, the band of the Imperial Guard marched in and

took up its position on the right of the entrance, and played some very fine music during the day. The decorations were run up hurriedly by my friend Collins, of the *Rodney*, but gave universal satisfaction. They were mostly formed of flags, festooned into fanciful shapes about the pavilion or awning which had been formed before the house. In front of the pavilion, the national flags of the Allies floated—on the right the English ensign, and on the left the French; in the centre the English Royal standard, and on the left of that again the Sardinian, and on the right the Turkish flag. At two o'clock, General Pelissier and his staff, and General Della Marmora, arrived. They were ushered in with much ceremony. In



THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

about ten minutes afterwards, Lord Stratford entered the house, and at half-past two all was arranged for the ceremony. Besides those mentioned, there were present Sir E. Lyons, Generals Simpson, Codrington, Bentinck, Barnard, &c., and a host of Crimean celebrities. Lord Stratford now mounted the throne or dais erected for him, which, like everything else, was covered with a flag; and for the look of the thing, it was well it was so, as the said throne was formed of empty powder casks—even the walk up to the pavilion on the outside was covered with them, placed over rickety boards, which would trip up the officers advancing to receive their honours, at a time when they most required all their dignity. Lord de Redcliffe was in a most magnificent full-dress diplomatic uniform, decorated with the full insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He made a most impressive and eloquent speech to the officers assembled to receive the decoration, saying, that although they had not the honour of receiving it from the hand of their Queen, they had it on the very ground where those honours had been so nobly earned—in sight of the sea where rode their fleet, on the ground where their army was encamped, and within sound of the guns of Sebastopol.

If anything could add to the value of the decoration, it was the fact that the investiture took place in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the most distinguished officers of those Allies who had fought so bravely in the common cause. He then turned to Sir Colin Campbell, praising him highly for his gallant conduct, telling him that he feared he should be able to say nothing but what the world had previously acknowledged respecting his doings at Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. He then addressed Sir Edmund Lyons somewhat in the same style, saying that he was the first of our officers who had piloted our troops in the Euxine, and it would become him to expatiate on the results, which were known to all; and concluded by paying deserved compliments to the newly-elected companions of the Bath. The Secretary of the Legation then commenced reading the letter from her Majesty, authorising Lord Stratford to be her representative in the distribution of the orders, but Sir Colin Campbell stepped forward, and putting his hand on his shoulder, stopped him, and addressed Lord Stratford with evident emotion, and in a subdued tone, saying that it was as senior Knight of the Bath he spoke, and that he begged, through Lord Stratford, to thank her Majesty for the distinction conferred upon them; that they were entirely devoted to her service, and the honour and safety of the Crown of England. Sir E. Lyons then made a speech, expressing the same sentiments; when the customary documents, signed by Prince Albert as Grand Master, and by command of her Majesty, were read. Sir C. Campbell, Sir E. Lyons, General Scarlett, and another general whose name I forget, were then invested with the ribbon and badge of the Grand Cross of the Order, Lord Stratford, at the same time, handing to each the star, which was separate from the ribbon. He then, with drawn sword, conferred the honour of Knighthood on each. During the reading of the Queen's letters, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired by the artillery, the officers saluting, and the men presenting arms. The ceremony then terminated.

THE TONGUE AND THE HANDS.—The conversation turning on —, I forget who, it was said so well, "There is the same difference between their tongues as between the hour and the minute hand; one goes ten times as fast, and the other signifies ten times as much."—*Life of Rev. Sydney Smith.*

TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Saturday morning, the 15th inst., the neighbourhood of the Waterloo Road presented a very animated appearance, owing to the arrival at the railway terminus of nearly 800 rank and file belonging to the Coldstream and Scots Fusiliers, en route for the Crimea. The Scots Fusiliers were accompanied by Viscount Ennismore and other officers. The Coldstreams were under the command of Lord Dunkellin. The bands belonging to both regiments accompanied the men as they marched to the terminus, playing, "The Girl I Left behind me," "Johnny Cope," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Over the Water and Far Away." The men, upon reaching the railway station, were greeted with nine cheers from several thousand persons, which, literally speaking, rent the air, and might have been heard nearly a mile distant. The arrangements at the railway terminus were admirably carried out. The men having been told off, they grounded arms, and entered the carriages, both bands striking up "There's a good time coming, boys." The scene upon the platform was of a very affecting character, inasmuch as several wives and parents of the men were to be seen clinging to the doors of the carriages, sobbing and crying, and taking perhaps the last farewell of those they thought so dearly of. A churchwarden, who was present, gave to most of the brave fellows a pipe of tobacco before they left. At a given signal, the special train commenced moving slowly out of the station, both bands striking up "God save the Queen." Every head was immediately uncovered, and the troops were cheered until the train got out of sight. We understand, says the *United Service Gazette*, that it is in contemplation to send to the Crimea the whole of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LANDED BABY.—It will give me great pleasure to hear of your health, Mrs. Meynells, and continued well-doing. I suspect the little boy will be christened Hugo, that being an ancient name in the Meynell family; and the mention of the little boy is an additional reason why you should write to me before he comes. You will never write after, for the infant of landed estate is so precious, that he would exhaust the sympathies, and fill up the life, of seven or eight mothers. The usual establishment for an eldest landed baby is two wet nurses, two ditto dry, two aunts, two physicians, two apothecaries; three female friends of the family, unmarried, advanced in life; and often in the nursery, one clergyman, six flatterers, and a grandpapa! Less than this would not be decent.—*Sydney Smith's Letters.*

THE KNOT.—The Princess Lapuchin, one of the most beautiful women at the Court of the Empress Elizabeth, was condemned to the knot, as participant in a conspiracy. Without knowing anything of this sentence, she was led to the place of punishment, when terror at the preparations made for her torture almost deprived her of her senses. A hangman tore her little cape from her bosom. In a second, she stood naked to the waist, exposed to the sight of a gaping mob, which thronged to the scene of blood. A second hangman seized her, and raising her on the back of his comrade, placed her in the position most suitable for the punishment. He then seized the long knot, stepped back a few paces, measured the requisite space for the blow, and the knot, whizzing through the air, tore away a narrow strip of skin from the neck along the back. These blows he repeated, until the entire skin of the back hung down in rags. Immediately after, her tongue was plucked out, and she was sent to Siberia.

They do nothing in Ireland as they would elsewhere. When the Dublin mail was stopped and robbed, my brother declares that a sweet female voice was heard behind the hedge, exclaiming, "Shoot the gentleman, then, Patrick dear."—*Life of Rev. Sydney Smith.*

AN INTERESTING VETERAN.—An aged warrior, named Taylor, and believed to be the last survivor of the Guardsmen who took part in the siege of Valenciennes, and now in his 90th year, lives in a small cottage by the wayside, just at the entrance of the town of North Walsham. He formerly belonged to the Coldstream Guards, went out with the Duke of York in the first draught of that regiment, and at the siege of Valenciennes got severely wounded by a shell in the head, just above the left temple. He was rendered insensible and taken to the camp, where he was trepanned, and the fractured part of the skull taken out, which the old worthy has preserved to this day; one piece is about the size of a florin, and the other half that size, in the form of a crescent. The operation was at that time considered a masterpiece of surgery—so much so, that the attention of the Duke was especially called to his case, when, with his usual kindness to soldiers, his Royal Highness ordered especial attention to his wants. The wound has left a frightful scar. He was discharged soon after his recovery, with a pension of sixpence a day. Up to the last twelve months he has had most excellent health, and sometimes amuses his friends by telling them he could carry a part of his head in his pocket. He has been a very abstemious man, which may have had something to do with his living so many years after so frightful a wound, and he is sincerely respected by his neighbours for his friendly and cheerful disposition.

IMPORTANT FORGERIES IN SPAIN.

GREAT sensation has been lately caused at Valencia, in Spain, by the discovery of numerous important forgeries. Some time back, a man, who gave the name of Campo, presented to the bank of Messrs. Marieta and Co., in that city, a letter of credit, payable at London, bearing the signature of Peregrin Carrasco, of Valencia. The signature was ascertained to be forged, and the man was arrested. It was then discovered that his real name was Cortazar, and that one Massip, residing in London, but a native of Valencia, had been his accomplice. This Massip was arrested. About a fortnight ago, Messrs. Manuel Cabrian and Sons, of Valencia, received a letter from their correspondent at Paris, announcing, that in compliance with their request, he had opened a credit of 10,000fr. to a certain person well-known in Valencia. Messrs. Cabrian immediately made known by telegraph that they had opened no credit at all, and fortunately the despatch arrived before the person in question presented himself to receive the money. Four days ago, a man attempted to negotiate on the Stock Exchange of Valencia, a draft signed by M. Lambert Ternels, of a firm of Bilbao, and endorsed by M. Sanchez and Messrs. White and Co. But the signatures turned out to be forged, and the man was arrested. In addition to all this, several forged bonds of the Ministry of Public Works have been put into circulation at Valencia, and not many days ago, three men belonging to the city were arrested at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, for having attempted to pass off forged Bank of England notes. Likewise, intelligence has been received from London, that forged bills of the house of Drake and Co., of the Havannah, made payable at Valencia, are in circulation. It is supposed from all these facts that a numerous band of forgers have established themselves at Valencia.

HER MAJESTY AND THE LATE MR. HUME.—It is a curious fact, that the last letter written by the late Mr. Hume, was to the Queen, informing her that he had a balance to pay into her hands, saved from the wreck of her father's property, of which the Duke had made him a trustee. About a dozen persons, among whom was Hume, had subscribed to pay off the Duke's debts, and Hume managed it all—he saved the Duke's credit, paid off all his debts, coaxed his property, allowed him to die a respected man, and, in clearing up his own affairs in the world, had a considerable balance to pay into the hands of his old friend's daughter. Hume, it is said, was on good terms with the Queen, who had, as a girl and woman, as Princess and Queen, the highest regard for him, and for whom he had the most unbounded respect.

THE NEW READING ROOM IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This appropriate building, designed by Sydney Smirke, the architect, is fast progressing towards completion. It is situated in the quadrangle at the rear of the main building, and consists of an elegant circular apartment, 140 feet in diameter and 106 feet in height, surmounted by a very tasteful dome, externally covered with copper to within about two feet of the snow gutter. Upon the centre of the floor will be a platform for the superintendent, with table cases around for catalogues, and tables to accommodate nearly four hundred readers, with free access for attendants, &c. Attached are cloak-rooms and other offices, as also ranges of wrought-iron book-cases calculated for 102,000 volumes of books, and the whole building being composed of bricks and iron only, is completely fire-proof. This new reading-room, said to be the largest in the world, is being built under a contract of about £100,000.

PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE arrived in London on Thursday evening, and took up his quarters at the Brunswick Hotel. He has been visiting our naval ports, and has also made a tour of the Isle of Wight. It is said that he contemplates a brief tour through England.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE CINQUE PORTS.—On Monday week the new act for the better administration of justice in the Cinque Ports will take effect. The object of the new law is to abolish the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in all civil proceedings. Certain parishes are severed from Dover, and the Queen, on petition of the inhabitants of parishes within the Thanet division, may order the severed places to be parts of the county of Kent. All prisoners for debt in Dover Castle are to be returned to Maidstone Gaol.

MYRIADS OF WINGED ANTS.—A few days ago at Brenets, on the frontier of Switzerland, about an hour before sunset, myriads of insects, supposed to be winged ants, were seen to rise from the banks of the Donbs, in dark triangular forms, and to fly southwards, occupying a space of nearly a league in extent. They were sufficiently compact to intercept the view of the country at intervals. A similar phenomenon was observed near Paris in May last, only the insects were seen to fly in columns instead of triangles.

SUPPLY OF COALS.—The colliers and stonegetters have, for a time at least, succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages, and are furthermore induced to expect that a still further advance will be made to them on the 1st of October. An "Ironmaster" says, "There is no help for it but to give the colliers the wages which they require." The consequences which will result from these concessions, it is not difficult to foresee; the price of coal, now extravagantly high, will again advance, to the serious injury of the iron trade—the colliers, as customary under such circumstances, failing to produce half the quantity required—for domestic purposes in the winter months unobtainable by the poor—and the families of the colliers in a worse rather than a better condition than when wages were on a more moderate scale than now sought to be obtained.

NEW CHURCH NEAR THE HAYMARKET.—A new church is about being commenced in Coventry Street, Haymarket, between Rupert Street and Princes Street. Her Majesty has subscribed £500; W. T. Egerton, Esq., M.P., £30; Viscount Sydney, £25; Bishop of London, £1,000, besides subscriptions from several other noblemen and gentlemen.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—During the first seven months of the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, the importation of cattle into France was as follows:—1855—Oxen, 28,277; cows, 36,732; calves, 22,436; sheep, 133,248. 1854—Oxen, 17,421; cows, 29,003; calves, 19,134; sheep, 111,651. It may be curious to compare these figures with those of the importation into England during the first seven months of 1855 and 1854:—1855—Oxen, 20,420; cows, 2,465; calves, 11,638; sheep and lambs, 35,173. 1854—Oxen, 20,273; cows, 9,792; calves, 13,594; sheep and lambs, 58,576. The first fact resulting from this comparison is, that the importation of cattle has much diminished in England during 1855, while in France it has considerably increased. The second fact is, that the French importation has been much larger than that of England.

PROPOSED ARCADE NEAR ST. PAUL'S.—Mr. Horace Jones, architect, proposes to erect an arcade on the open ground at the intersection of New Cannon Street and St. Paul's Churchyard; the ground in the rear to be covered with a handsome pile of warehouses, of red brick and stone, in the Palladian style employed by Sir Christopher Wren.

THE BRAZMA GATHERING.—The annual gathering of the Highland clans, for the exhibition of athletic feats, took place at Mar Castle, last week, in the presence of the Queen and Court from Balmoral. The various clans assembled at an early hour on Thursday, and the games proceeded with great spirit. The dancing was especially attractive. The sword dance was the grand feat of the day. Imagine two broadswords laid on a spring platform at right angles. Imagine half-a-dozen athletic Highlanders footing a systematic step to the music of the bagpipe, every step touching the apex of an angle; imagine this done, and the angle danced over from apex to apex for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes, and the sword never once touched, and you have the sword dance, which carried off the first prize. In the evening, there was a grand ball as usual in the Castle of Mar.

THE CRIMEAN "NAVIES," AND THEIR OLD CLOTHES.—On the evening of the 15th inst., there was a curious scene on Norwood Common, near Sydenham. For some days previous, there had been located in that neighbourhood about 120 navies destined for the Crimea, and as it was understood that they were to receive their Government fit-out on the following day, they assembled, and commenced a Dutch fair for their old clothing. Coats, waistcoats, trousers, hats, shoes, boots, and stockings, and even shirts, were disposed of for what they would fetch, and many of the men walked off to their lodgings with nothing on but their drawers, to the astonishment of the assembled hundreds.

FREGAT O'CONNOR'S friends in Glasgow, have held a meeting, to take steps for erecting a monument in Scotland, to his memory.

AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.—A letter from Vienna of September 12, states that the Ambassador of Naples, Count Petrucci, presented a note on the 9th of September, from his Government, in reply to the representations made by the Austrian Cabinet. It gives no reason to hope that the Court of Naples will change its domestic policy. On the contrary, the Neapolitan Government asserts that it can justify its conduct.

CURIOUS POST TRANSMIT.—A live lizard, measuring 19 inches in length, was posted in Somersetshire, directed to Dr. Pettigrew, in London, and actually arrived safe and lively, after having undergone no less than eight processes of post-office stampings. Four postage stamps covered the weight. A live blue-bottle that was placed as food for the lizard was dead at the journey's end.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—M. Manin has addressed to the "Sicile" and the "Presse" the following letter, which, however, has not appeared in either of those journals:—"Monsieur le Rédacteur.—As regards a pamphlet which has just been published, under the title of 'Italian Question, Murat and the Bourbons,' you have inserted in your journal a declaration from M. de Ricciardi. Will you be so kind as to add mine to it, as follows:—'Faithful to my motto—Independence and Unity—I reject everything that deviates from it. If regenerated Italy is to have a King, there is but one possible, and that is the King of Piedmont.' Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.—MANIN. —Paris, Sept. 15, 1855."

THE CASE OF PAUL, STRAHAN, AND BATES.

At the commencement of the September session of the Central Criminal Court, on Monday last, the Recorder, Mr. Stuart Wortley, delivered a charge, in the course of which he referred to the case of Strahan, Bates, &c. "It appeared," he said, "that the prisoners were partners in one of the banking houses in the metropolis—one of them, Paul, holding a hereditary position, and another, Strahan, having raised himself to the position of a partner in the house. There was, however, some doubt whether, in point of law, the disposition of the securities in question amounted to larceny, and although the offence had all the moral attributes of larceny, still it would not by the common law be felony. A similar case occurred many years ago—a case that was very notorious at the time, in which the difficulty was felt; but since then alterations had been made in the law, and by the 29th Geo. 4, chap. 7 and 8, sec. 40, it was enacted that if any banker, broker, solicitor, or agent should dispose, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any securities, power of attorney, or other documents deposited and entrusted to them as such banker, broker, solicitor or agent, without the sanction or authority of the party by whom the securities were so deposited, and contrary to good faith, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and he (the Recorder) thought that when the evidence came before them, they would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this came within that statute." The Learned Recorder briefly narrated the facts, and said there was another question in the case which would more properly arise on the trial, and with which the jury would have nothing to do—on the point of law, as to the statement of one of the prisoners on the depositions, and how far it affected the prisoners under subsequent sections of the Act, but he thought there was abundant to justify them in sending the case for trial against the three prisoners. After some general remarks, the Recorder dismissed the jury to a consideration of their duties.

It is not generally known that the bail in the case of Paul, Strahan, and Bates, amounts to no less a sum than £60,000. On the last examination at Bow Street, the six sureties for the appearance of the defendants increased their recognisances from £3,000 to £5,000 each, making £30,000, and each defendant increased his recognisance from £5,000 to £10,000, making the three £80,000, and with the bail £60,000, for their appearance to take their trial.

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN IRELAND.—A dreadful murder has just been committed within four miles of Cavan. The victim was James Smith, a man of 66, who looked ten years older. He was lame, too poor to be murdered for plunder, and known as the "Counsellor," from the frequent suits at law in which he had been engaged. He was in the fair of Ballyhaish on the 6th, and was seen returning to his wretched home in the evening. A week later he was found dead in Lisagoan wood by a ranger, who was raising game for two young gentlemen at the time. He lay upon his face as if asleep. The ranger went up, and a sad spectacle was presented. The head was split from the nose on nearly to the back of the neck, on the top was a hole, some three inches in diameter, out of which the brain fell when the body was stirred, and the piece of the skull that left the vacuum was found at some yards' distance, bare, as if it had lain there for years, for the unfortunate old man was bald. It seemed as if the heavy instrument with which the foul deed was perpetrated, had been used as a wedge to rend the skull when it was dashed into it, for the head was carefully opened. A few shillings were found about him. After the discovery of the body, it was carried up to the Market House, that an inquest might be held upon it. It is believed about Ballyhaish that Smith was decoyed into the wood, when he was passing it, that his days might be ended there, where there was no probability of interruption or discovery; and that the spot in which the body was found was a place of no resort, even a foundation for the belief. An inquest has been held on the body, and a jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been murdered by some person or persons unknown, and that there were very strong suspicions against one Francis Murphy.

FIRES IN LONDON.—On Sunday and Monday last, the London Fire Brigade and West of England engines, were actively engaged in attending numerous fires in the Metropolis. The first broke out on the extensive premises of Mr. W. Lister, horseshair manufacturer, Church Street, Bethnal Green. When the fire was discovered, a few minutes elapsed ere a building about 12 feet square, used as a drying-room, was burnt out. Another occurred at Mr. B. Curtis's, brush-maker, Ratcliffe Highway, which destroyed the back warehouse, and considerably damaged the contents. Another broke out at S. Ridley and Co.'s, provision merchants, Trinity Square, Tower Hill. It broke out in the cellar, and did considerable damage to the stock. One also happened at Angel and Crown Court, Golden Lane, which was easily subdued. The engines were also called to Mr. E. Moore's, Mason Street, Old Kent Road. The last was at Mr. S. Overly's, chandler, Wells Street, New Town, Mile End. The inmates were aroused by a strong smell of smoke, and on proceeding down stairs, discovered the shop on fire.

ROBBERY OF A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—On Sunday evening, a commercial traveller from London, Mr. Henry Day, was knocked down in Jackson's Row, Deansgate, Manchester, and robbed of £9 10s. in money. The thieves also took away his coat and waistcoat. When the police went to his assistance, he was found to have received a severe contusion at the back of the head, and was carried to the Royal Infirmary. On Monday, however, he was much recovered, and able to walk to his lodgings. A man named Edward Roberts was brought before the magistrates charged with being concerned in the robbery, but the evidence was incomplete, and he was remanded.

CHARGE AGAINST A PROFESSIONAL MAN IN BRISTOL.—Considerable excitement has lately been occasioned at Berkeley by the institution of a prosecution against Mr. John Sampson, surgeon, for uttering counterfeit Bank of England notes, with intent to defraud several persons. No fewer than four charges, three of uttering £5 notes, and the other of uttering a £10 note, have been made against the accused. Prolonged examinations were taken before two Justices of the Peace acting for the Berkeley petty sessional division, on Wednesday week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON LUDGATE HILL.—Last Saturday afternoon, a respectably dressed aged woman was knocked down by a cart, and run over. She was immediately picked up in a deplorable state, blood oozing from the mouth, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. From her age, and the severe nature of the injuries, it is apprehended that the accident will terminate fatally.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT BROADSTAIRS.—Some time ago we recorded the death of Miss Sophia Weatherly, who lost her life by a fall from the cliff at Broadstairs. On Thursday week, a small sailing punt left the Harbour with a fishing party, consisting of a gentleman (son of Major Griffiths) and three other gentlemen named Campbell, besides the owner of the punt. Owing to a squall of wind catching the sails of the little boat, she, unfortunately, upset, and the boatmen, Mr. Griffiths, and one of the Campbells were drowned; the other two Campbells were saved.

THE AMENDED BEER ACT.—On Monday last, no fewer than twelve of the licensed victuallers of Gravesend, were summoned for infringing the beer act of last session, by keeping open their houses between the hours of three and five on the previous afternoon. After hearing the evidence, the Mayor trusted that the defendants would now be alive to the necessity of having their doors closed. Mr. Gates, of the Pope's Head, who had been previously cautioned, and Mr. Watkins, who had not appeared, would each be fined 5s.; but with respect to the other defendants, the court felt that a penalty of 6d. in each case, with costs, would be sufficient to meet what was required. He would add that the Act was far more extended in its operations than the former one, and the words "open" and "keeping open," clearly showed the intention of the Legislature in passing it.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE IN THE INDIA HOUSE.—A statue of the 1st Duke of Wellington, executed by Mr. Noble, in pursuance of a vote of the general court of East India proprietors, as a testimony of their estimation of the services rendered by the deceased warrior in the East, has just been placed in the niche appropriated to it in the general court-room at the India House, and now forms a part of the series of effigies of the worthies with which the court is ornamented. It is of white marble, rather beyond life size, and represents the Duke in military undress costume, having in his hand a telescope. The portraiture is perfect, and by judicious treatment, a classic purity is obtained in the whole outline, notwithstanding the preservation of characteristic costume.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—The Queen has signified her intention of granting a life pension of £30 per annum, to the widow of William Haigh, who lost his life while endeavouring to lubricate the axle of one of the carriages during the royal journey to Scotland on the 6th inst. The unfortunate man was an old servant of the Great Northern Railway Company, and had attended the royal progresses over this line on several former occasions. Her Majesty has already signified her intention of returning to the south over the Great Northern Railway. The train is ordered for the 13th proximo.

THE COURT.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF Prussia and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last on a visit to the Queen.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE went by the Great North of Scotland Railway to Gordon Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond.

THE MURDER AT CUDHAM.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., Robert Palin, charged with the murder of Jane Beagley, was brought up for re-examination. The prisoner, though stated to be twenty-three years of age, is a mere boy in appearance. He is about the middle size, and the expression of his face is exceedingly gentle, and not without intelligence. The husband of the murdered woman was recalled, and identified the tongs with which the murder was supposed to be committed. A young woman, whose house is about a quarter of a mile distant from Beagley's cottage, said, on the evening previous to the murder, between eight and nine o'clock, it being then moonlight, she saw a young man pass along the road in front of her master's house, with a stick in his hand. He was very like the prisoner, but she was not positive that he was the same man. He was going towards Westerham. A carter identified a pair of black trousers found in the possession of the prisoner when he was taken. He knew them by a button on the back part of them. He witnessed the murder of the deceased's husband, a few weeks ago, to go to Sydenham in. There was a button off them when they were lent to him, and he put one on of a different colour to the rest, and that button he now identified. That was before the murder. He returned the trousers to the man who lent them. A Superintendent of the Kent Constabulary, who was sent to Croydon on Sunday morning, the day after the murder, and about seven o'clock in the morning, on his way, he met the prisoner on the Goldstone and Croydon road. He carried a bundle. The prisoner, at his request, untied the bundle, which contained a coat, waistcoat, and a pair of trousers. The Superintendent believed the clothes since found in the possession of the prisoner when taken into custody were the same, though he did not look particularly at them when he met him. Witness asked him where he had come from, and he said from Cophorne, where he had been staying with his grandmother. Cophorne was about eight miles from the spot where witness stopped him. He asked him what time he left Cophorne, and he said two o'clock. Witness pulled out his watch and found that he had had time to walk the distance. A woman who was asked at Cophorne, in the same house with the grandmother of the prisoner, said she had seen the prisoner there, but never since he was transported, some years ago. He did not sleep in witness's house on the night of the murder, nor had he been there at all that night. The Inspector, when he charged the prisoner on his apprehension with the wilful murder of Jane Beagley, he replied that he thought he had heard the name of Beagley before. Witness then gave him the usual caution, and after that he made no other observations.

THE MURDER AT THE BRISTOL HOTELS.—On Monday last the adjourned coroner's inquest on the body of the girl Melinda Payne, whose remains were discovered on the 14th of August, buried beneath a heap of stones in a pathway at the back of the Glen, was resumed and concluded. The coroner said, that since the jury met, very great exertions had been made by the police-officers employed by the magistrates, and by many citizens who had taken an interest in the discovery of the murder, but nothing of a tangible character had been discovered; and the jury therefore returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased was wilfully murdered in the parish of Clifton, on Saturday, the 18th of August, by some person or persons to the jurors unknown."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CARMAN AND A FEE'S DAUGHTER.—Lady Augusta Proby, of Kingston House, Knightsbridge, was summoned before the Hammersmith Police Court, to answer to a charge why she refused to pay Richard Smith, a licensed cab-driver, the sum of 6d., being the remainder of fare for the hire of his vehicle on a previous day.

Her Ladyship, who is 23 years of age, daughter of the Earl of Lislewell, an Irish Peer, and wife of Captain Grenville Leveson Proby, did not appear, but was represented by her gallant husband.

The carman deposed that, on the day in question, a servant of the gentleman present, he believed, took him off the rank at Knightsbridge to take up two ladies at Kingston House. He did so, and one of the ladies ordered him to drive to a coach's shop in Knightsbridge, where he waited 25 minutes. He then took them to a druggist's shop, where he waited three or four minutes. He next drove them to a music-seller's in Bond Street, where he stopped five or six minutes. He was very careful as to the exact time, and the places he went to, having been put on his guard by another cabman before he went to Kingston House. The reason, in continuation, said he then took them to a fancy worsted shop in New Bond Street, where he waited 15 minutes. He afterwards drove them to a confectioner's shop on the other side of the way, where he kept between five and six minutes. He was then ordered to drive back to Knightsbridge, where he stopped at a baker's shop about four minutes. He then drove them to Kingston House, where he set them down, and he was detained there ten minutes while the ladies were examining the cab-fares. The cabman claimed 3s. 6d., being 2s. 6d. for the distance, which was over three miles, and 1s. 6d. for waiting three-quarters of an hour. He had waited upwards of an hour, but he did not claim more than 1s. 6d. He was only paid 3s.

On behalf of Lady Proby, it was denied that the cabman had been kept waiting so long as he had stated; but eventually the sum was paid, in order to save her Ladyship the unpleasantness of coming into the court to give evidence.

AN UNWORTHY PROTEGE OF THE HON. MRS. SIDNEY HERBERT.—Jane Gibson, a Scotchwoman, aged 43, until recently a nurse in St. Thomas's Hospital, was charged at Southwark last week with having in her possession a certain of property belonging to the Criminal Hospitals and the Patriotic Fund.

A police constable said—From information received, I went to the prisoner's lodgings in Redcross Street. She was in the room, and I told her that I suspected she had in her possession considerable property belonging to Government. She asked me what I meant. I told her I believed she had stores belonging to the hospitals in the Crimea. She replied, "Whatever I have got were given to me by Miss Nightingale, at Scutari." I saw four large boxes in her room, and I asked her to open them. While she was doing so, I perceived a large waterproof sheet, such as those used in the military hospitals at the seat of war. I asked her how she became possessed of that. She replied that a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier Guards gave it to her. She said she was chosen by Mrs. Sidney Herbert to proceed with several other nurses to the East. That in December last she accompanied Miss Stanley to Constantinople, and from thence to Scutari and Balaklava, and that she remained at the latter place until June last, when she was sent home. I understood she was discharged for drunkenness, and sent home in disgrace. Soon after her arrival in London, she obtained a situation in St. Thomas's Hospital, but she returned to her drunken habits, and a short time since she was dismissed. When she opened the boxes, she first pulled out two very fine linen shirts. I asked her where she got them, as they evidently belonged to some military officer. She replied, "Oh, Miss Nightingale gave them to me." After that she corrected herself, and said they were her husband's, who went with her to the Crimea. I believe she has no husband. She next took from the box three fine new linen sheets. Those she said belonged to herself, but I have reason to believe they belong to the camp hospitals. I next found a book, entitled "Memoirs of Father Rupa's Travels in China." It is marked officially on the title-page, "Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," and underneath that, "Presented to the Royal Patriotic Fund for the use of the sick." She said a soldier gave it to her. I have an immense quantity of others of a similar nature, and others published by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, which have been sent over to the army in the Crimea, but I have not them in court. I further searched her boxes, and found two large linen table cloths, one chemise, a large thick flannel shirt, and three napkins. I asked her where she got these things from, and she said that Miss Nightingale, Miss Rosebridge, and Miss Stanley, had given them to her. I also found two pairs of very fine hospital shoes, marked on the soles with the broad arrow, quite new. The other part of her room I found a feather pillow marked "Scutari Hospital, from Finsbury Square."

The charges were read—I got that to me at Balaklava, when I went to attend the sick and wounded there. As to the shoes, they were delivered out to me by the surgeon at Balaklava, for my own use, as well as a pair of thick Russian shoes for the inclemency of the climate. In fact, all the things were given to me. Miss Rosebridge was very kind to the nurses, and when I was counting the things she told me to take anything I wanted. I accordingly took them. Miss Rosebridge ordered her housekeeper to give me a good supply, and she gave me the things, sheets, and table-cloths. Miss Stanley gave me the others, and saw me put my boxes and go on board ship.

The prisoner having been remanded, and brought up again on Monday last, the Inspector of Police stated, that there were no additional witnesses in attendance. After the last examination, he had ascertained that Miss Rosebridge was at Harewood Hall, in Warwickshire, and would not be in London until the 29th of the week; Miss Stanley was in Wales; and Mrs. Sidney Herbert was in her husband in Germany. The Inspector further informed his Worship the Magistrate that the latter was searched, they found a savings-bank book, which on the sum of £22 was entered to her credit.

The Magistrate.—At present I have nothing to do with that. However, I have received letters from individuals stating that nearly all the property found in the prisoner's possession was strictly prohibited from being removed from the hospitals. They have been sent to the Crimea by charitable individuals, and appear never to have reached the proper authorities. Under these circumstances, I think that there ought to be a searching inquiry into the case before me. When was it likely that the witnesses would be able to appear?

The Inspector replied, he thought in the course of a few days; and the prisoner being remanded, was removed to Horseferry Lane Gaol.

AN EAST INDIA OFFICER IN DIFFICULTIES.—Captain Samuel Hay, of the Hon. East India Company's service, was, last week, brought before the Marlborough Police Court, charged with having obtained a quantity of valuable property by fraudulent means.

Mr. Campbell, jeweller, Tottenham Court Road, said, on the evening of the 3rd of September, the accused, with whom he had had previous dealings, entered his shop with two ladies, and selected three gold watches and chains, one brooch, some bracelets, and other articles, amounting together to £68 3s. The accused gave him a cheque in payment, and took the property away. When the cheque was presented, the answer was, "no effects." The jeweller heard no more of Captain Hay, till one day, when he accidentally saw the prisoner pass his private residence in the Harrow Road. He followed until he met a police-constable, and having mentioned the circumstances to him, the accused was stopped and informed of the charge against him. The accused offered to return the property, which was refused. The accused admitted that he had no money at the bank, but asserted he had given a power of attorney to the firm to receive his money from the East India Company.

Mr. Allison, tobacco-merchant, Regent Street, said Captain Hay called on him, and selected goods to the amount of £23 19s., in payment of which he gave a cheque, which was returned with the intimation that there was "no effects." Captain Hay, in the first instance, drew a cheque for £30, and wanted the difference, but Mr. Allison objected to give any money out, and the accused drew another cheque for the exact amount.

All the property was produced in court.

Captain Hay said he had received two cheques from his bankers, and he was not aware they had no money of his in their hands, the first intimation of which was his being stopped in the street, and informed by Mr. Campbell. He had given his bankers a power of attorney, to receive his pay as an officer in the East India Company's service, and the produce of some property he had in Scotland.

As Captain Hay consented to restore the property to the complaining parties, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Allison said they had no wish to press the charge any further, as it was not unlikely that the accused had given the power of attorney to the firm in question.

The Magistrate said, under all the circumstances, he should only require the accused to enter into his own recognizances in £100, to appear next week, after inquiry into the truth of his statement had been made.

On Wednesday week, Captain Hay again appeared; but the police-constable having stated that the complaining parties, who had not back their property, were not in attendance to press the case further, and that he had no additional evidence to produce, the Magistrate then said there was an end of the case, and the accused must be discharged.

Captain Hay thereupon left the court, but he had been gone scarcely a minute before a livery-stable keeper came forward and said he had to state, that about a year and a half ago, he received from Captain Hay two cheques for goods, one for £11, the other for £11, which, when presented, were dishonoured on the ground that there were no effects.

The Magistrate reproved the complainant for his dishonesty in not coming forward before Captain Hay left the court, the complainant having been waiting about before the case was called on, and told him if he chose to prefer the charge, and made due expedition, he could overtake Captain Hay before he got out of sight.

The livery-stable keeper left the court immediately, but he had not returned to follow up the charge at the time the court closed.

Mr. Campbell, mentioned to one of the officers of the court, that after he received the cheques he was unable to find out the whereabouts of Captain Hay. He accidentally met Captain Hay on the Egham Race-course, and, on accosting him, Captain Hay wrote an address upon a card and gave it to him. On applying at the address, he was told Captain Hay had not lived there.

About an hour after this, another tradesman brought a cheque for a very small amount, which had been given to him, about a year ago, by Captain Hay, which was refused payment when presented, as there were no effects.

AQUATICS.

REGATTA AND MATCHES TO COME.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Birkenhead Model Yacht Club Closing Trip, from Monk's Ferry; at 2 p.m. 22.—Royal Mersey Yacht Club Closing Trip, to start from N.W. Brighton; at 10 a.m. 24.—London Model Yacht Club Third Class Match; entries close 8 p.m. 17. 25.—Royal London Yacht Club Closing Trip.

OCTOBER 6.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club Closing Trip, from Folly House; at 3 p.m.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON INTELLIGENCE.

COVES.—YACHTS AT AND ABOUT THE STATION.—Capricorn, Cerberus, Irene, Triton, Shark, Storm-finch, Nymphe, Enchantress, Miranda, Plover, Royal Yachts: Fairy, screw-steamer; Elin, paddle.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

RIDE.—YACHTS AT AND ABOUT THE STATION.—Zigzag, R. W. Jackson; Encke, Major Martin; Clymene, R. Arabian; Rattler, E. C. Schofield; Hesperus, N. Montefiore; Aurora, L. M. Thomas; Gaea, Sir J. B. Hill, Bart. A four-decked was fired from the club battery on the 11th inst., in honour of the fall of Sebastopol.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL.—YACHTS AT AND ABOUT THE STATION.—The Blue Belle, Thomas Littlehale, Esq., Commodore Royal Mersey Yacht Club; the Rosalind, schooner, Thomas Birchall, Esq.; the Cybele, cutter, T. Brassey, jun., Esq.; the Corallie, E. A. Byrne, Esq.; the Nimrod, cutter, Harry Brisson, Esq., Rear-Commodore Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland; the Jessica, J. A. Clarke, Esq., R.W.Y.C. of Ireland; the Ranger, Gilbert W. Moss, Esq., and a numerous fleet of the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.

The regatta and aquatic fête, announced to take place at Erith, on Thursday, Sept. 13, came off, but did not end with the usual success, which fortune affords to the matches of this club—in fact, they did not end at all, in consequence of there not being sufficient wind to enable the yachts contending to reach the distance-buoy. Five yachts—viz., the Julia, 7 tons; Little Inceogito, 7 tons; Eugenie, 6 tons; Gnat, 4 tons; and Blue-Eyed Maid, 4 tons—started at half-past two for the prizes, which consisted of a handsome silver salver and an elegant and appropriate silver cup, with a medal from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and manufactured for the club by Mr. Walker, the silversmith of High Holborn. The course was from Erith to a flag-buoy off Barking, back again to a flag-buoy off Purfleet, and then to terminate at Erith; but as the yachts were unable to reach the head off Barking in consequence of the wind having died away, and the club being too strong, it was decided by Vice-Commodore Knibbs that the match was off, and must be repeated on some more propitious occasion (the day for which will be announced hereafter). Notwithstanding the showers in the morning, there was a good muster of boat-men and yachtsmen in the gardens, and about 50 sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. M'Leur at the Pier Hotel. Some considerable amusement was afforded after dinner by a duck hunt in front of the gardens, and then the company betook themselves to dancing for the evening. The whole proceedings terminated with a good display of fireworks, which seemed to afford much gratification.

We understand it is probable the prizes may be contended for on Saturday, Oct. 6, the day of the Closing Trip.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

SINCE we last wrote great uncertainty has prevailed in the market for all national securities, and prices have given way. Numerous heavy sales of stock have been made, partly to meet the new loans, and the drain of bullion for shipment to the continent has continued active. The enormous amounts of gold which are being shipped off every week have naturally had to money becoming dearer; and, as for as present appearance goes, the rate of interest, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard Street, is likely to rise higher. Exchange Bills under the influence of large sales, have been in a very low and drooping state. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—The 3 per Cent. India 4, 10 1/2; 3 per Cent. Consols for money, 99 1/2; 4 per Cent. Consols, 100 1/2; India Stock has risen 2 1/2. India Bonds, 20s. Indraguer Bills, 1s. to 7s. 6d. Each quarter Bonds, 10s. 10d.

There has been no active demand for money in Lombard Street, and the current rates of discount are fully equal to the Bank of England minimum. Money, on "call," is now worth 3 1/2 per cent. An instalment of 10 per cent. on the English loan of £16,000,000, making 70 per cent. paid up, fell due on Tuesday.

Last week's return of the Bank of England showed an increase in the circulation of Notes of £37,475; but a decrease in the stock of bullion of £21,742, the total supply being now £11,217,376. The next two returns are expected to exhibit a further serious decline in the stock of gold.

The Foreign House has been heavy, and nearly all securities have fallen in price. Brazilian 5 per cents. have marked 10 1/2; Mexican 3 per cents, 21 1/2; Peruvian 4 1/2 per cents, 7 1/2; Spanish N. & Deferred, 18 1/2; ditto Passive, 5 1/2; Turkish 6 per cents, 9 1/2; ditto new term, 6 1/2; French Rentes 3 per cents, 21 1/2; ditto 2 1/2 per cents, 6 1/2; ditto 4 per cents, 6 1/2.

The Irish Bank has shown a small amount of contraction and bullion. The reduction in the former, compared with the previous month, is £69,338; in the latter, £25,191.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, made up to the 13th inst., shows a decline in the stock of bullion of £2,005,600, the total amount now held being only £11,545,800. The treasury deposits have decreased £5,031,300, or to £5,252,700; but in the circulation there is an increase of £1,758,500.

The imports of bullion have been considerably under the shipments.

There has been a heavy market for all mining shares, at drooping prices. Cobalt and Cuiba have realised 3 1/2; Cobalt Copper, 65 1/2; Copper Miners of England (7 1/2 per cent. preference), 26; Great Polgoth, 21; and Santiago de Cuba, 47.

Joint-stock bank shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business doing in them is limited, compared with many previous weeks. Australasia have realised 92; Bank of London, 53 1/2; City, 55 1/2; London and County, 39 1/2; London Joint Stock, 32 1/2; New South Wales, 35 1/2; Oriental, 42 1/2; South Australia, 40 1/2; Union of London, 29 1/2.

Miscellaneous securities have ruled dull, as follows:—Canada 6 per cent. bonds, 113 1/2; ditto Company's securities, 157; General Steam Ship Company, 15; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2 1/2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, new, 15; Royal Mail Steam, 79 1/2; South Australian Land, 36; and Van Diemen's Land, 11 1/2.

All railway shares have been very dull and drooping, with heavy sales for money. Aberdeen have marked 26; Bristol and Exeter, 88 1/2; Great Western, 56 1/2; Lancashire and Carlisle, 74; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82; London and Blackwall, 63; London and Brighton, 97 1/2; London and North Western, 94 1/2; London and South Western, 89 1/2; Midland, 68 1/2; Norfolk, 50 1/2; North British, 25 1/2; North Staffordshire, 10 1/2; South Eastern, 60; South Wales, 32 1/2; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 12 1/2; Great Central of France, 15 1/2; Madras, 20; Sambre and Meuse, 9 1/2; and Western of France, 33.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Large supplies of new English wheat, of fair average quality, have been received up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage. For all kinds, we have had a heavy demand, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to fully 3s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have been limited—has moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. All floating cargoes have realised extreme rates. There has been an improved sale for barley, at an improvement of 1s. per quarter. Malt has realised rather more money. Oats have sold freely, at the extreme rates of last week. Both beans and peas have sold steadily, at full quotations. Spanish flour has produced 1s. per 25lbs. more money—the value of other kinds being freely supported.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 6s. to 8s.; ditto, Red, 6s. to 7s.; Maiting Barley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Distilling ditto, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Grinding ditto, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Malt, 6s. to 7s.; Rye, 4s. to 5s.; Feed Oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; Tick Beans, 3s. to 4s.; Pigeon, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; White Peas, 4s. to 5s.; Maple, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Gray, 3s. to 4s. per quarter; Town-meal Flour, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Town Households, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Country, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 250 lbs.

CATTLE.—Our market has been well supplied with beasts. Most breeds have sold slowly, at a week's decline in the quotations. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for sheep, at full prices. Lambs are now out of season. The veal trade has continued inactive, at late rates. Pigs have realised very full prices. Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. to sink the oil.

NEWCASTLE AND LEARNHALL.—These markets continue to be seasonably well supplied, and the general demand is in a sluggish state, at our quotations. Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. to sink the oil.

TEA.—The public sales held this week, have gone off slowly, at about stationary prices. Privately, the demand is inactive, as follows:—Congou, 8d. to 2s. 6d.; Ning Yung and Oolong, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; Flowery Pekoe, 1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Caper, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Scented Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; Tawny, 7d. to 1s. 2d.; Yellow Skin, 7d. to 1s.; Hyson, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Young Hyson, 9d. to 3s.; Imperial, 11d. to 2s. 9d.; Gunpowder, 1s. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Very full prices have been paid for all raw sugars this week. The total stock in warehouse is now about 30,000 bags less than last year. Crushed sugars have commanded extreme rates. The demand for refined goods is steady, at from 50s. to 55s. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—The demand is still active, and the quotations have further advanced. Cuba, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; Porto Rico, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; and low to fine West India, 21s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEES.—Good ordinary Native Ceylon has been rather active, at 61s. per cwt. Most Plantation kinds are rather dearer. Foreign coffees command very full prices. The stock of Ceylon is only 30,000 bags, against 57,000 in 1854.

CORNS.—Another advance has taken place in the value of this article. Gray Trinidad, has realised 45s. to 46s.; ord. 47s. to 52s.; Bahia, 41s. to 42s.; Granada, 40s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—There is less doing in this market. The sales are about 2,000 tons, at last week's quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The Irish butter market is very firm. Carlow, landed, is worth 90s. to 105s.; Cork, 105s. to 101s.; Waterford, 95s. to 100s. per cwt. Foreign and English butters move off slowly, on former terms. The bacon market is steady, at 71s. to 75s. per cwt. for Irish grain. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

WOOL.—The next public sales of colonial wool will be held next month. Our market is heavy, and the quotations are barely supported. About 2,000 bales have arrived this week.

COTTON.—All kinds are very dull in sale, at barely last week's currency. Surat has sold at 3 1/2d. to 5 1/2d.; Bengal, 3 1/2d. to 4d.; and Madras, 3 1/2d. to 4 1/2d. per lb., according to quality.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Russian hemp has sold slowly at 24 per ton. East India quantities are dull, but not cheaper. The flax market is steady. New Zealand quantities are held at £22 to £26; Friesland, £22 to £27; Dutch and Flemish, £20 to £25 per ton. Jute and coir goods are rather dull.

METALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Scotch pig-iron at 52s. In manufactured articles, only a limited business is doing. Sheet iron, single, in London, £11 to £12; hoops, £10 to £11; and mild rods, £10 to £10 1/2s. per ton. Tin is dull and cheaper. Banca, 125s. to 125s. 6d.; Straits, 123s. to 124s.; British, 126s. to 127s.; and refined, 130s. 6d. to 131s. Tin plates continue in good request. I.C. coke, 30s.; I.C. charcoal, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per box. Lead is active, at £24 10s. to £25 for British pig; Spelter, £23 15s. to £24 per ton. SPIRITS.—The sale for rum is steady, at full prices. Proof Leeward, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; East India, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon. There is a good inquiry for brandy. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 150, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; 150 ditto, 10s. 7d. to 10s. 9d.; older, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per gallon. Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; malt spirit, 10s. 8d.; gin, 17 under proof, 10s. 2d., and 23 ditto, 9s. 8d. per gallon.

INDIGO.—The next sales will commence on the 9th proximo. Over 12,000 chests are declared.

HOPS.—Over 7,000 pockets of new hops have arrived, and mostly sold at from 45 to 47 per cwt. The quality of the samples is remarkably fine. Duty, £30,000.

POPCOTES.—The demand is active at full quotations, viz., 60s. to 85s. per ton. COALS.—Haswell's, 23s.; Hutton, 23s.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.; South Hutton, 22s. 9d.; Stewart's, 23s.; Whitwell, 21s. 3d.; Hugh Hall, 21s. 9d.; Kelco, 22s. 6d.; T'rea, 25s. per ton.

OILS.—Landed oil has sold to a fair extent at 22 1/2s. 6d. per cwt. Pale seal is steady at 45 1/2s. to 45s.; sperm, £11 to £11 1/2; cod, £4 10s. to £4 17s. 6d.; 3s. to 4s.; cotton-seed, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; palm, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; pole rape, 60s. to 61s. 6d.; brown ditto, 61s. 6d. Turpentine is rather active, at 35s. to 35s. per cwt. for spirits.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 57s. 3d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. 2d. per 100 lbs. The stock of tallow is now 31,977 casks, against 30,513 ditto in 1854; 21,125 in 1853; 36,243 in 1852; and 30,183 in 1851. The quantity of tallow forwarded overland from St. Petersburg this season, is 32,367 casks against 39,314 ditto in 1854.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—CHARLES HODGE, Chelsea, smith and iron founder—ROBERT ALSTON, Finsbury Square, Kensington, linen draper.

BANKRUPT.—FRANCIS EDWARD FOLEY, Goldsmith Street, City, warehouseman—WILLIAM E. COOKE and DAVID COOPER, Manchester, tallow chandler—WILLIAM L. LINDLEY, Birmingham, merchant—EDWIN JOHNSON, Liverpool, flour dealer—GEORGE ATKINSON, Liverpool, grocer—ALFRED STANHOPE HODGSON, Glasgow, grocer—WILLIAM CLARKE, Altrincham, Chester, builder—WILLIAM JAMES ANSON, Liverpool, printers—GEORGE ALEXANDER MCLEAN, High Holborn, tailor and draper—LOUIS LICHTENSTEIN, Great St. Helen's, merchant—WILLIAM BENNETT, Little Warley, Essex, miller—JOSEPH GILL, King Street, Camden Town, licensed victualler.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

BANKRUPT.—CAIUS AUGUSTINE STONE, carpenter and builder, Bristol—WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, hop merchant, Birkenhead—THOMAS WALLER, provision merchant, Sc., Petersfield, Hants—EDWARD SQUIRE, timber and iron merchant, Kingston-on-Itum—WM. HART, licensed victualler, St. Luke's Head, Old Street, St. Luke's—FRANCIS WM. FAWCETT (deceased) in the petition as Frederick Wm. Fawcett) and WM. PARROTT, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, Little Street, Leicester Square.

SCOTCH SITUATIONS.—MRS. JANE MELROSE of ROBERTSON, hotel keeper, Glasgow—GEORGE ROBERTSON, bolt and rivet manufacturer, Glasgow—JOHN M'KENZIE, cattle-dealer, Auchincloss.

RAILWAY READING.—This day, price 5s. boards, 4s. cloth gilt.

LEWIS ARUNDEL, or, the RAILROAD OF LIFE. By F. E. MEDLEY, Esq., author of "Frank Farleigh." ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

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ADULTERATION OF FOOD, &c. PROTEST.

1. Because the interests of the people are not protected, inasmuch as the Committee ought to have directed its inquiries into the pharmaceutical poisons used, or held out "medicinally," by doctors, which poisons are identical with those used in the adulteration of food, &c.

2. Because the British College of Health presented through Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., in the year 1847, a petition signed by 19,950 persons, praying for an inquiry into such pharmaceutical poisons.

3. Because hygeists contend that such poisons being held out or given "medicinally" sap the root of public safety, and that the present inquiry by the House of Commons is altogether insufficient, inasmuch as it does not inquire into the use of such poisons by doctors.

4. Because hygeists can recognise no difference in the effect of such poisons, whether administered "medicinally" or in the food consumed by the public.

5. Because the mind should be emancipated, as in religion, from the horrors of doctor-craft, which it can never be so long as poisons are held out or administered "medicinally."

Dated this 1st day of August, A.D. 1855.

(Signed) THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

New Road, London, for the Society of Hygeists.

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President.—The Rev. Dr. MARSH. Offices.—14 and 15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON, and 6, YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

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The publications of the Society are most eagerly sought after by the men both at home and abroad.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Burdenham, by Mr. Nisbet, Berners Street, Oxford Street; Messrs. Piccadilly; Lieutenant Blackmore, 6, Seymour Place, St. Road; by the Bankers, Royal British Bank, 429, Strand; or at the Offices of the "Record" and "Christian Times."

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THE FOLLOWING is an EXTRACT from the

Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the "Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. "It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the 'Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but which contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons can not bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extractive acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by a mucous process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of aromatic tonic nature. I think no better or no worse for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and I do not hesitate to say it is the